At the High-Water Mark!
THE TRIBUNE'S advertising patrons again demanded a roaring Sunday, and as a consequence there were printed
162 Columns of Advts.
This equaling the grand showing made two weeks previously. THE TRIBUNE stands unrivaled.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Great "Want" Medium.
The People continue to show their appreciation of THE TRIBUNE. There were printed Sunday
Over 11 Pages of "Wants!"
This class of advertising is the surest test of the popularity of a newspaper.

VOLUME XLVIII. TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ILLINOIS TO THE FRONT.

MELVILLE W. FULLER TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OUR DISTINGUISHED LAWYER'S NAME SENT TO THE SENATE.

POLITICIANS AND NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW HEAD OF THE NATIONAL JUDICIARY.

Senators Receive the Nomination with Approving Comments—Republicans Recognize Mr. Fuller's Fitness for the Place, but Democrats Are Disappointed Because Their Recommendations Were Not Followed—Senator Gray and Minister Phelps Were Both in the Senate—The Former Could Not Conceal His Chagrin Over His Defeat—All the Illinois People Except Col. Morrison Are Pleased—The House Contingent Holds a Jubilee—Edmunds Wanted a Vermont Man, and May Delay the Confirmation, but the Senate Will Indorse the President's Selection—Chicago Lawyers, Business-Men, Judges, and Politicians Are More than Pleased with the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The President today sent the nomination of Melville W. Fuller of Illinois to be Chief Justice of the United States to the Senate. That gentleman bids fair to be Chief Justice of the United States, but he will owe no thanks to Col. W. R. Morrison. In fact his nomination is in spite of Col. Morrison. With this single exception all the Illinois people in Washington without regard to party are happy at the

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

honor which has been conferred on their State. They have no doubt about Mr. Fuller's fitness for the place, and a good many of them have already been up to the White House to congratulate the President that he has made so fortunate a choice. The signs for several days have pointed to Mr. Fuller, but no one could pretend to say with certainty that the highest judicial position in the land would fall to him.

The Senate had been in session an hour and a half when the President's messenger, Mr. Pruden, appeared with a list of nominations. At the head was that of "Melville W. Fuller of Illinois to be Chief Justice of the United States." The name was quickly passed around. It took but a moment to show that a cloud had come over the Democratic side of the Senate. All of the Democratic Senators showed their disappointment. They had nothing against Mr. Fuller, but twenty-seven of them had indorsed their colleague, Senator Gray, and they were sore that the President had not respected their wishes. Senator Gray could hardly conceal his chagrin. The prize had been near enough his grasp to make his disappointment pardonable. His face was long, and he almost scowled as he returned the sympathetic glances of his colleagues. Senator Farwell was not in the Chamber when the nomination was received, but Senator Cullom was, and he was soon surrounded by Senators of both parties. They all wanted to know something about Mr. Fuller, and to all of them Senator Cullom had words of praise to say.

While this colloquy was going on another of the "might-have-beens" appeared on the scene. This was Minister Phelps. He was at one time even nearer the nomination than Senator Gray, but he showed no signs of disappointment. The Minister stopped to chat with two or three of the Senators whom he knew and then strode away. He did not look as though he cared, but the New Englanders who knew him well showed that they cared, and their jealousy that the West should have the honor was as plain as it was amusing. A good many Congressmen went around asking "Who's Fuller," but it did not take long to enlighten them.

Over in the House the Illinois members held a sort of a jubilee. Frank Lawler was proud of the fact that a few weeks ago he took a TRIBUNE editorial commending Mr. Fuller to the White House and indorsed him as the best man for the place. Representative Townshend was more than pleased. When he was at the White House one day he started in to tell the President about Mr. Fuller's high character, but was stopped by Mr. Cleveland, who said everybody knew that. Last week the Congressman wrote to Mr. Fuller saying his name had been used and was everywhere received with favor. Under those circumstances he wanted to know how Mr. Fuller felt about it. Last night he received a reply. "I tell you how it is, Dick," wrote the man whose nomination had already been determined on; "the talk is giving me no uneasiness. I know there are abler lawyers than I am—men of higher standing at the bar and better known to the country. I think the President ought to appoint and will appoint some such man." Mr. Townshend was going to take this modest letter up to the White House today, but he heard of the appointment just as he was starting. Congressman Springer was also pleased.

It is stated that Judge Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said the appointment was a most excellent one. He telegraphed Judge Fuller his congratulations.

The following message was received at the White House today:

CHICAGO, April 30.—*To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:* While the people of Chicago, regardless of party lines, are congratulating Mr. Fuller, whom you have so highly honored, it is my judgment the Administration at Washington is most to be congratulated should Mr. Fuller accept the position you have so wisely assigned to him. JOHN W. DOANE.

IN SPITE OF MORRISON.

An Indignation that Underhanded Means Were Used Against Mr. Fuller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—Illinois members of both parties today quietly made known their satisfaction that an underhanded attempt to deprive Mr. Fuller of the nomination had been defeated. This was the Morrison scheme. Col. Morrison in one of the morning papers had said that between Judge Crai[illegible] and Mr. Fuller he believed the appointment of the former would be more popular. Mr. Fuller, he admitted, was excellently qualified as a lawyer and by age and the other essential considerations, but he had contracted many antagonisms in public life, and, although eminent at the bar, had not had the experience on the bench. This was the first hint that any of the Illinois people had that there were any antagonisms to Mr. Fuller. It was known that some secret influences were at work for Mr. W. C. Goudy, and the Craig plan of campaign was thoroughly understood. But none of the people behind these movements pretended to have any antagonisms to settle. When Col. Morrison and W. T. Dowdall of Peoria went to the White House to present Judge Craig's name they didn't base his claims on any objection to Mr. Fuller. It was perfectly understood by those familiar with the situation that Craig was brought out merely to kill off Fuller. He never had the ghost of a chance of the appointment, but by pressing his candidacy it might have so hampered the President that the honor of the Chief Justiceship would be taken away from Illinois. This is what made the Morrison scheme so mean. Judge Craig has been criticised for letting his name be used at all. No one knows the secret of Morrison's opposition. Mr. Fuller has never been counted among the Illinois Democrats who were against him. The fact that the President offered Mr. Fuller a place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission may have something to do with it. It was after Mr. Fuller had declined that Morrison got the place.

The influences that brought about Mr. Fuller's appointment were various. The immediate cause was perhaps the opinion of Senators Farwell and Cullom that he would be confirmed without trouble. They did not go to the White House to urge the President to appoint him, but they did represent that his nomination was desired by the lawyers and other citizens of Illinois without distinction of party. One day the President somewhat cautiously asked what the prospect would be for confirming Mr. Fuller. "Well," replied Senator Farwell, "Cullom and I will see to it that our side of the Senate is informed of his good qualities if you can take care of your Senators."

"Yours is the easier work," replied the President, but he showed his pleasure. It is probable, however, that Mr. Fuller owes his appointment to himself as much as to any one else. He first met Mr. Cleveland at Albany a month before the inauguration. John Oberly was near the throne, and among the Illinoisans he introduced no one who made a better impression on Mr. Cleveland than Mr. Fuller. He did not want any office, and the President soon found that his advice was disinterested. He was consulted in all the Chicago appointments and had much to do with the disowning of Carter Harrison by the Administration. It is an undoubted fact that the tender of the Chief Justiceship is the sixth appointment which the President has offered Mr. Fuller. He wanted the Chicago lawyer to go abroad to take one of the first-class missions. This was declined. Then Mr. Cleveland wanted him to take a place on the Civil-Service Commission, which was not acceptable. The place of Solicitor-General was thought in keeping with his legal talents, but he wanted none of it. The Inter-State Commission was then suggested by the President without meeting with favor. Finally Mr. Clevel and wanted him to become a member of the Pacific Railroad Commission, which would not interfere with his private practice, but this too was declined. It may be for all any one knows that there have been other tenders. Lyman Trumbull has been one of Mr. Fuller's strongest indorsers, while Judge Scholfield, it is said, wrote a complimentary letter just about the time Mr. Fuller was suggesting that he (Scholfield) would be a good man for the place.

HE WILL BE CONFIRMED.

Senator Edmunds May Delay the Report but Will Not Oppose It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Fuller will not be confirmed. Most of the Republican Senators will be guided by the views of Senators Cullom and Farwell. The Democratic Senators are sore, but they can't afford to oppose his confirmation merely because of personal dislike or disappointment. Senator Edmunds, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is displeased. He wanted his friend and chum, Minister Phelps. The Vermont Senator came into the Senate late this afternoon and at once got into a lively talk with Senator Cullom. It was plain he didn't like the President's course in passing by a Vermonter for a Chicago lawyer, however eminent. It is not probable that Mr. Emunds will find any objection to Mr. Fuller, but he may take his time to report. The Judiciary Committee will not meet in its regular order till next Monday. If the usual course is followed the nomination will be referred to a sub-committee, who will not report till the following Monday. Then the full committee may take another week to report. If this course is followed Mr. Fuller cannot be confirmed till after May 14, which is the date at which the court adjourns. The convenience of the Justices requires that the Chief Justice take his seat before this in order that the circuits may be apportioned and the machinery of the court regulated before reassembling for the October term. In view of these circumstances Senator Edmunds may hurry his committee a little, but no one can say with certainty. Many inquiries have already been made about Mr. Fuller's views on constitutional questions. Though his practice before the Supreme Court has been extensive, it has not usually covered political questions. The Illinois Senators have told inquirers that while Mr. Fuller is a strong Democrat, he is not a Bourbon, and his nomination is infinitly better than the wretched farce which was enacted when Lamar was put on the bench. The Pacific Railroads have not dictated his nomination, and he is not a worshiper of Jeff Davis. Congressman Weaver, the Iowa Greenbacker, has heard that Mr. Fuller questioned the legal-tender decisions of the court over which he is to preside, but these decisions are so firmly rooted that there is now no danger of overturning them.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

MR. FULLER HEARS THE NEWS.

It Takes Away His Appetite for Lunch—Congratulations.

Mr. Fuller had been trying a case during the morning. When court adjourned he started for the Iroquois Club, where he gets his lunch. On his way there he saw a bulletin announcing his appointment as Chief Justice, but he did not believe it, and kept on his way without asking any questions.

Gen. R. J. Smith describes the reception of the news: "I was sitting near the door of the dining-room of the Iroquois Club. Mr. Fuller was at the further end. Little Charlie Stevens, Secretary of the club, came in and said he had heard that Mr. Fuller's name had been sent to the Senate. We sent a boy over to the *Journal* office to find out. The boy came back in two or three minutes and said the announcement was on the bulletin board. Stevens made a break for Fuller. He wanted to be the first to tell him and congratulate him. Stevens aroused the whole dinning-room by falling over a chair and skinning his nose. He jumped up and ran to Mr. Fuller and told him of his nomination. Mr. Fuller got up and, laying down his napkin, shook hands with Stevens and began to edge toward the door. He said he had lost his appetite. We surrounded him, shook hands, gave him a cheer, and then he slipped away."

Gen. Newberry and others could not contain themselves, and their fellow club members were profuse in their complimentary expressions approving the President's decision. "I never expected it," exclaimed Mr. Fuller in astonishment, and everybody believed him, and they renewed their congratulations again and again. The distinguished lawyer himself was dumfounded and could hardly realize the situation, but after a time he seemed to be convinced that he was actually to be Chief Justice, and even then his pale cheeks did not resume the color that had been taken from them by his receipt of the dispatch.

"Bring us all a drink," shouted Secretary Bremner. "This news paralyzes me." And there was a general concurrence in his opinions.

"If Melville W. Fuller had been appointed to any office except that of Chief Justice, the highest to which a lawyer could aspire," said Gen. R. J. Smith, "we would have a demonstration that would turn this town upside down."

"It is the greatest compliment," said Gen. Newberry, "that has been bestowed on Chicago; and of all the gentlemen who could acceptably fill such a great position Melville W. Fuller was my first choice."

"Mel Fuller is a man whom the people can indorse and he is worthy of the place to which he has been appointed," said Appraiser Hoyne.

The Iroquois Club is delighted with the appointment, and some of the more enthusiastic members, when they heard of the nomination having been made, tried to get Fuller. The unassuming little gentleman who has been so highly honored is an ideal Democrat, and as such, together with his eminent legal attainments, he has been the choice of all factions of the party for any office with which his name has been associated. The Iroquois have claimed him as their own.

Mr. Fuller was engaged before Judge Tuley in the case of McNamony vs. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad when a TRIBUNE reporter approached him.

"Yes, I have just received a telegram from Washington to that effect," said Mr. Fuller when asked if the news was official, "but for the present I am almost too much overpowered to talk."

"Is the announcement a surprise to you?"

"It would be absurd to say that it is a surprise after the free manner in which the newspapers have mentioned my name in connection with the appointment. Still you will understand that I mean no discourtesy when I say I am too dumfounded to talk on the subject."

"What message did you receive from the President?"

"That I decline to say. I saw the news on the bulletin boards and when I got back to my office found a telegram—a telegram—and that's all I'll say about it. Show it to you? O, no; that wouldn't be proper."

"When did you last see the President?"

"I saw President Cleveland last, I think, Jan. 24."

"I forgot to ask you if you will accept the position?"

This was meant for a joke, but Mr. Fuller took it seriously.

"Time enough to speak on that," he replied, gravely. "Wait till the Senate passes on the nomination."

SCENES AT HIS OFFICE.

Mr. Fuller had a case before Judge Tuley the first thing in the afternoon and did not get back to his office until nearly 4 o'clock. In the meantime his office in Fuller Block was the centre of interest, and friends, acquaintances, and "prominent citizens" without number called to offer their congratulations. Those who did not find him in left their cards with a hastily-penned message of congratulation or shook hands with the young men in his office and left all sorts of enthusiastic messages. Many who did not put in an appearance in person sent notes, and several Chicagoans who thought they could gain time telegraphed. Some of the callers came a second time when they found him out at their first visit. One of these was W. C. Goudy. He missed him at first time and came back later. He retired with Mr. Fuller to his private room, and the two Democrats had a long and apparently important conference. Somebody remarked upon seeing the performance: "Goudy must have pulled square. He couldn't get it himself, but he could have smashed the slate if he'd tried." Old Judge Drummond came in overflowing with enthusiasm, and was wofully disappointed at not finding Mr. Fuller in. Among the callers were: Attorney-General Edsall, Judge Green of Cairo, Ill., H. A. Huribut, W. C. D. Grannis, John Morris, P. A. Grosscup, J. L. High, Leonard Swett, E. B. Sherman, Ferd Peck, J. W. Doane, Judge Bradwell, S. S. Gregory, Collector Stone, Marshall Field, Walker Blaine, H. W. Bishop, E. W. Blatchford.

Judge Jamieson sent an enthusiastic note. Adolph Moses telegraphed. Postmaster Judd sent a regular letter, wishing the new Chief Justice all sorts of success. Judge Blodgett sent congratulations. Huntington W. Jackson sent his good wishes by note. So did D. L. Shorey and United States Marshal Marsh. Telegrams from all parts of the country flowed in. W. E. Mason and Congressman Springer telegraphed congratulations from Washington, as did a host of other statesmen. In short, there was any amount of enthusiasm, and it was a regular levee until nearly 5 o'clock.

After the visitors ceased to come Mr. Fuller made a bundle of the telegrams and notes, put an elastic around them, put them in his silk hat—they just went in and no more—in order that he should not forget to take them home for his wife and handsome daughters to read, sat down at his desk, and wrote letters until nearly 6 o'clock. Then he went home to supper. In the evening numbers of his neighbors dropped in to add their mites to the avalanche of congratulations. Among them was Lyman Trumbull, who made quite a stay and had a number of nice things to say.

"What do I say?" he exclaimed. "Why, I'm delighted, of course. Even the Republicans are pleased, ain't they?"

"Long John" Wentworth couldn't put in an appearance, so he did the gallant by telegraphing his congratulations to Mrs. Fuller.

EVERYBODY SEEMS PLEASED.

United Opinion Says Mr. Fuller Is the Man for the Place.

There was no one yesterday who had a word to say against the appointment. It was received with such general approval that no one can hereafter doubt the high regard and warm personal feeling entertained for Mr. Fuller as lawyer and man by all who know him, whether Democrats or Republicans. This is the sentiment of leading lawyers and citizens of Chicago:

Judge Tuthill—An admirable appointment. I think Mr. Fuller is, by his elevation of character as a man, patriotic citizen, and by virtue of his high professional attainments, eminently qualified to succeed the great jurists who, as Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court, have since its foundation reflected credit upon the jurisprudence of the country. I think it will meet the universal approval of the American bar.

Judge Jamieson—I think it is the best appointment that Cleveland has made since he became President.

Judge E. H. Gary—There is everything in favor of it and nothing against it.

Judge Williamson—I have no objections to stating that it is an excellent and creditable appointment. In every way Mr. Fuller is a clean man, an able lawyer, and well qualified for the place.

Gen. J. C. Black—The appointment is of a most worthy nature. Mr. Fuller is a man of exceptional legal attainments, of unquestionable integrity of character, whose purpose to administer justice without fear or favor will always distinguish him on the bench.

Judge Hawes—A first-class lawyer, a first-class scholar, a first-class gentleman, and most worthy citizen. President Cleveland has made a number of poor appointments, but this is a good one, and will meet the hearty approval of every member of the bench and bar.

Judge Waterman—He is an able man and an honor to the Chicago bar. His appointment is one of the best, if not *the* best, which could have been made.

Judge Anthony—Mr. Fuller is qualified by education and acquirements for the high office and his appointment is a credit to the country.

Judge Knickerbocker—Just the right man. There is not a better man in the world for the place.

Judge Horton—In my opinion there is not a better man at the bar in the City of Chicago nor in the United States than Melville Fuller. Though I never agreed with him politically in my associations with him I have always had reason to consider him a splendid man and an eminent lawyer.

Judge Shepard—The selection is admirable; the best that could have been made.

Judge Baker—Mr. Fuller is most eminently fitted for the highest legal office in the country. As a lawyer I am very proud and glad to hear the news.

Judge Clifford—A most satisfactory appointment. Mr. Fuller is a scholarly gentleman and an accomplished lawyer, well fitted to fill the exalted position with honor. To the Chicago bench and bar the selection is gratifying.

Judge Tuley—I can't say much on the subject, for I'd never know where to stop. It is not only a high tribute to Mr. Fuller, but it is an honor to Chicago that one of her sons should be named for so high a position.

Col. H. W. Jackson—I was just on my way to congratulate him. It is a higher position than any King could aspire to. It doesn't come by hereditary descent; it is a recognition of pure merit. It is an especial honor to the West that the President should have chosen a Chief Justice from among the lawyers of Chicago.

Col. G. W. Friedley—It is the best appointment that could have been made.

Attorney Moore—As good a lawyer as Fuller, having practiced in Chicago, it stands to reason that he must be the best man for the office.

A. C. Story—An eminently proper appointment; he has a National reputation because of his age, legal standing, and eminent acquirements. The best Cleveland has made and will do credit to his party.

S. Zeisler—I think the appointment is a happy one. Mr. Fuller is a lawyer of splendid attainments and a high-minded gentleman. I think he will be an ornament to the Supreme bench. I only wish he were a Republican.

Samuel B. Foster—A good nomination which will meet with the approval of the bar. A clear-headed man, a thorough good lawyer, and I believe that the Chicago bar will feel highly delighted at the appointment.

Lawyer W. C. Wilson—He is an able lawyer and an honest man, painstaking, and will be in every sense entirely satisfactory to the entire bench and bar of the country. He is and always has been an honor to the profession, and I think he will be confirmed without any hesitation. Country to be congratulated that he was appointed to that office. He is a worthy successor to the able jurist recently dead.

Lawyer F. D. Turner—Cleveland couldn't have made a better selection. Mr. Fuller is a thorough lawyer who will do honor to the position.

Lawyer Levi Mayer—I consider the appointment of M. W. Fuller the best that could possibly be made for these reasons: He is an able lawyer; he is comparatively young, giving him many years of usefulness on the bench; his practice has been peculiarly varied and is not entangled in any partisan politics.

Ald. Hamline introduced the following resolution at the Council last night, which was unanimously passed:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States has conferred an honor upon the City of Chicago by appointing that distinguished fellow-citizen and illustrious lawyer, Melville W. Fuller, to the position of Chief Justice of the United States; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that the people of Chicago are deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon them and congratulate the people of the United States as well as the Supreme Court thereof upon the ability, character, and culture said appointment will add to the eminent court."

James L. High—It is a good appointment. Mr. Fuller is a scholarly, cultured man, and, while he has had no experience upon the bench, he has decidedly the judicial bent of mind.

Walker Blaine—Personally it pleases me much. I have known him ever since I can remember. He came back to read law in Augusta, Me., after graduation from college and I was brought up there. My father has known him well ever since 1853, when he was editing the *Kennebec Journal* and Mr. Fuller was reading law.

Judge Blodgett—It is an admirable appointment—a good appointment. I hope it will be confirmed, and I can't see why it should not be. I've known him since he came to Chicago. His age is in his favor, to say nothing of anything else. From every point of view it was wise in the President to select a man with ten or fifteen years of hard work in him yet. Phelps is 65 years old. Fuller is a great worker and has good habits of work. It means a lifetime of hard work for him, but it brings joy to all who know him.

W. C. Goudy—What can I say? Simply what everybody else says—I am delighted.

James. R. Doolittle Jr.—A splendid appointment and a great credit to the bar of Chicago.

Judge Green of Cairo, Ill.—I'm more delighted than any man in America. He is the ablest man who has been favorably mentioned for the place. I have known him for twenty-five years, and during that time he has been steadily growing as a lawyer, until he has become a great lawyer in the true meaning of the word.

Judge Drummond—I am entirely satisfied—not to say extremely gratified. I have known him a great many years and know his character as a lawyer and a man.

George M. Bogue—It's good; first-rate; so much better than it might have been; than we were afraid it might be, you know.

Judge Doolittle—Well, I had the pleasure of writing a letter to the President, in which I gave him my opinion of Mr. Fuller's fitness for the place. He has the great instinct of a good Judge—he loves honesty and truth. He is more familiar with the Supreme Court line of work than either Phelps or Gray—and I mean no disparagement to either of them. And then his age is a great thing in his favor. He's a worker, too, and comes of a long-lived race.

Marshal Field—I am much pleased, and called in person to give my congratulations.

E. W. Blatchford—It is nice, and I am greatly pleased.

E. B. Sherman—I regard Mr. Fuller as a man of eminent legal ability, profoundly versed in the literature and principles of the law. I think his nomination will be entirely satisfactory to the bar of the whole country, and especially the Northwest.

Leonard Swett—I feel as though I'd like to throw my arms about him. He's better than Phelps, he's better than Gray, he's better than anybody.

District-Attorney Ewing—I am fully satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Fuller. He has eminent qualifications for the place, being young—he is only 55 years old—modest, and an able lawyer. He is also wealthy and a man of marked social qualities. I do not think he has been a candidate in the sense of seeking the appointment. His qualifications became known to the President through their acquaintance since the latter's election. Besides, Mr. Fuller is a lawyer of National reputation and has been for ten years. He is not in any sense a political lawyer. He has always been an active Democrat of a high type of character, but has been a partisan only as a private citizen. I think the President simply took the responsibility based on his acquaintance with Mr. Fuller's qualifications. He has certainly made the wisest selection that could have been made from this State. Besides Mr. Fuller's individual graces he has a charming family—one that will adorn the society of Washington or any other place.

Postmaster Judd—I am greatly pleased with the appointment of Mr. Fuller, but shall express my feelings feebly. I think Mr. Fuller is a worthy man for the office, which I consider second only to that of the Presidency. There is surely no judicial position under the sun equal in honor to that of Chief Justice of the United States. It might be that there is more honor for the time in being Secretary of State, but I question it. In so far as the two offices may be considered generally there is surely no comparison because the office of Chief Justice is a lifetime position. I think the President was fully advised as to the acquirements of Mr. Fuller, whom he has known since his election to the Presidency. It occurs to me that I was present when the President first met Mr. Fuller. It was at Albany before the inauguration and after the President had abandoned the Gubernatorial Mansion. Mr. Oberly, Mr. Fuller, and I called on him. I had personally met the President as a member of the National Committee and so had Mr. Oberly, but I think it was Mr. Fuller's introduction. Mr. Fuller makes a quick and strong impression on men. He soon impressed the President, and I think the acquaintance has given the President an opportunity to become fully advised of Mr. Fuller's attainments. Mr. Fuller was a member of the Legislature and took high rank as a debater. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. But he has never been a politician in the sense of being an officeholder. Time and again political preferment has sought him, but he has always turned it away. He has never been on the bench, but that doesn't matter. He is peculiarly adapted for the position, and will make a brilliant record.

Clerk Brady of the United States Circuit Court—I have heard of Mr. Fuller's appointment with a great deal of delight, and must say that I am surprised at it, because I hardly thought the President would make so good a selection. I have known Mr. Fuller as an attorney for thirty-three years. He has been practicing here that long and has impressed himself upon the bar as a man of high attainments, great ability, and intense honor. He is so well read, so learned, and pure that I am sure no one had been named for the place who was his equal. Everybody who knows him likes him because he is really a lovable man. In all his career here I never heard it said of him that he had done anything that would detract from the integrity or dignity of the bar. He has ever avoided carrying his politics into his profession, and, while he has always been an intense Democrat who forcibly maintained his views, yet he has never in any sense been a partisan. His attainments fitted him for any duty his profession could impose—an after-dinner speech, a eulogy, or an argument. But he was more than a graceful man—he was a man of great ability; and there is no doubt that his nomination will be at once confirmed, to the satisfaction of everybody.

United States Marshal Marsh—I am delighted with the appointment of Mr. Fuller. The President has made an admirable selection. Mr. Fuller is a man whose graces of mind and heart aptly fit him to discharge the duties of the great office to which he has been called. He has always been a man of industry, good judgment, and self-restraint. He has amassed a comfortable fortune, but not a great one, and has an interesting family. He is a man of unswerving fidelity to his principles and friends, frank, bold, and modest. He knows men simply by their qualities of merit, and will make a strong Judge for the people. He is the Gresham of the Democratic party. The appointment will give universal satisfaction.

NOTES AND TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

Among the notes and telegrams of congratulation were the following:

AUGUSTA, Me.—Accept heartfelt congratulations from old Augusta friends. This household rejoices at deserved compliment.
JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Accept congratulations of self and Western Iowa Democrats on your nomination. My first choice and the best.
THOMAS BOWMAN.

CHICAGO—*My Dear Chief Justice:* I have just heard the glorious news, and I hasten to convey you my sincere congratulations. Gloria in excelsis!
EGBERT JAMIESON.

CHICAGO—*My Dear Fuller:* Permit me to congratulate our native State on the distinguished nomination for the Chief Justiceship by the next President. Truly yours, GEO. L. DUNLAP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I congratulate you most heartily on your appointment. It is one of which the country will be proud. J. E. MCDONALD.

BANGOR, Me.—We congratulate the country, the court, yourself, and the class. No three men gladder than
ADAMS,
CROSBY,
GOODENOW.
These three men were classmates of Mr. Fuller, class of '53, Bowdoin College.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Accept my hearty congratulations on your appointment.
NOBLE C. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I congratulate you. Everybody delighted here. The President has seen the West. FRANK LAWLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Accept my sincere congratulations. I am confident of your confirmation. R. W. TOWNSHEND.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE NOMINEE.

I.

Though Mr. Fuller's Chicago friends have been extremely eager for his nomination, they carefully avoided overdoing in his behalf. Little was done from Chicago to call the President's attention to Mr. Fuller's merits, save that a letter briefly favoring his appointment was signed by a number of the leaders of the bar and sent on to Washington. It was not necessary, his friends say, to do more than this, for the President was well acquainted with Mr. Fuller and a great admirer of his character and abilities. Besides, any public or ostentatious effort to bring Mr. Fuller into prominence or emphasize the esteem with which he is held in this city would have been distasteful to him. He is one of the most modest of men, and so incapable of self-seeking that he has really been much surprised that anybody should think of him in connection with this appointment. Mr. Fuller has frequently been called upon by the President for advice concerning matters in Illinois and elsewhere, and one of the strongest and most influential letters in behalf of the nomination of Judge Scholfield placed on file at the White House was written by Mr. Fuller, in response to a request from the President for the Chicago lawyer's opinion. As has already been stated in THE TRIBUNE, Judge Schoifield was equally warm in his praise of Mr. Fuller.

The President, it is understood, has inclined to hold the social point of some importance, and has wished to select a Chief Justice able to reflect credit upon his Administration, not only from the bench, but in the high social position to which a Chief Justice is entitled, and which it is in every way desirable that he be willing and able to fill. With this point in his mind the President must naturally have turned toward Mr. Fuller, who has a most interesting and admirable family. Mr. Fuller is abundantly blessed with children, having eight daughters and one son, all unmarried, and sure to make a desirable accession to the society of Washington under the leadership of their charming and accomplished mother. Mr. Fuller is able to take the Chief Justiceship, having a moderate fortune and enjoying an almost independent income from sources independent of his law practice. His family owns the block on Dearborn street in which his office is situated, and the rentals therefrom amount to a handsome sum.

It was quite characteristic of Mr. Fuller to scout as absurd the suggestion of his own elevation to the Chief Justiceship and to use his best endeavors to secure the honor for another. It has become a sort of maxim in Chicago that to be unselfish, always ready to help some other fellow get something and never asking for one's self, one has but to become a "Mel Fuller sort of man." Mr. Fuller's generosity is not singular but plural, in that he rarely becomes so much of a partisan that he is not extremely sorry for the man who does not get what he wants. If Fuller could have his way there would be no disappointments in politics. Though a man like this does not from the selfish standpoint make the best sort of a champion, he is sure to be popular, and there is no more popular Democrat in Illinois than Mr. Fuller. There are factions in the Democratic party in this city and State, but it probably would not overshoot the mark to say that there is not a Democrat in Illinois who does not rejoice at Mr. Fuller's elevation to the Supreme Bench.

II.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Fuller stands foremost at the bar in the chief inland city of the country. There may be one or two lawyers in Chicago who make more money, but they are corporation attorneys, and Mr. Fuller regularly represents no corporation, and has always declined such connections. His learning is as broad as his clientage is diversified. Cases of his appear in fully 100 Illinois reports, and many of his cases are known among lawyers as "leading" ones, marking some new departure, settling some disputed point or confirming a doubtful one. For twenty years he has certainly exercised greater influence upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State than any other lawyer. In the United States Supreme Court, too, he has met many of the leading legal lights of the country, and in the reports of that tribunal his cases are quoted in scores of volumes. A hard worker, early and late in his office, still ambitious and energetic in his profession, he is nevertheless sufficiently independent to select his clients. Only a few months ago he was offered a $5,000 fee by a large corporation, but he replied: "I can't take it at any price. There is no case."

"Mel" Fuller, as he is almost universally called in Chicago, not familiarly but admiringly, is a son of Maine and a native of Mr. Blaine's town of Augusta, where he was born Feb. 11, 1833. Having graduated at Bowdoin, Minister Phelps being a class-mate, and read law at Harvard, he was admitted to the bar at Augusta when 22. At 23 he was City Attorney and President of the Common Council, and later an editor, dealing out unadulterated Democracy to the faithful few in the State of Blaine and Neal Dow. In 1856, seeking a wider, growing field, he made his appearance in Chicago. Almost from the first he took to the stump, and the audiences of that early day, which generally assembled in Light-Guard Hall, where Central Music-Hall now stands, admired his ardency and rhetoric almost as much as they did the Little Giant, whose follower he was. Fuller was a good speaker even then, and though his voice was thin, as it still is, and though he indulged in literary illustrations and citations, whose point the common class sometimes missed, as it does to this day, he was happy in his choice of words and phrases, greatly in earnest, and full of the winning quality of sincerity.

He has always had a predilection for politics. Loving his profession well, and his home and his books even better, he has found it impossible to keep away from the council fire and the hustings. Not that he has cared for office—he is the last man to think of himself. Always being "mentioned" for something, always declining, always working for some other man, he has now many friends and no enemies. Probably the only office he ever set his heart on he didn't get. That was thirty years ago, when he was young and almost a stranger in the place, and had his way to make. He stood for the nomination of his party for City Attorney, but was defeated by Col. Mulligan, then a popular campaigner and rising man. Fuller became Mulligan's champion on the stump, and was greatly chagrined when John Lyle King carried off what to young lawyers must have seemed a desirable prize. He went to the Legislature from a Republican district in 1862 and successfully resisted what appeared somewhat like an attempt to count him out. He also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and did excellent service there. The Democracy of the State sent him to the National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. The machine, which preferred Mackin in 1884, is, happily, no more. In '76 Mr. Fuller made one of the nominating speeches for his friend Hendricks.

In politics he has never trained with "the boys," but his fairness, frankness, and generosity have made him a prime favorit among them. He believes in fair play even to one's opponents, in straightforwardness, and loyalty. At the Cincinnati convention the unit rule, as usual, prevailed. By a small majority the Illinois delegation appeared to be for Hendricks. Fuller was on the Hendricks side, of course, and so was Carter Harrison. But just before the ballot was cast one or two delegates changed over to Morrison. Harrison wasn't going to stand it, and was in for a revolt and for carrying the war into the convention. "Now see here," said Fuller, "I am just as sorry about this as you are. But I propose to stand by the rule and the delegation, and I think you'll do the same thing. If you attempt to get up a row this delegation will sit down on you, and then the convention will sit down on you, and you'll be in a bad fix." Mr. Harrison did not bolt, but then and there began the enmity betwen Harrison and Morrison which doubtless resulted some years later in preventing one or the other from winning the prize of a United States Senatorship.

III.

Mr. Fuller is first a gentleman and a lawyer, and he is more of a dilettante than a politician. He loves books—Macaulay and all the essayists, history, poetry, even fiction. His reading is as broad as it is incessant. How he manages to turn out such prodigious grists from his legal mill and at the same time keep familiar with the whole range of current literature is a puzzle to his friends. Yet he does it, and he would rather talk of a new book than of a new client. He takes interest in the reading of his friends, too, and when given half a chance makes suggestions to them which they are sure to thank him for. He finds time to write a good many book reviews for a literary weekly, and once criticised a new opera for a daily newspaper. A poem of thought and beauty on the death of Grant came from his pen, and he has on several other occasions dallied profitably with the muse. He reads all the more conspicuous novels that come from the presses, and if he had time would like to write one for himself.

Fifteen or eighteen years ago he astonished the bar and the town by his defense before the ecclesiastical tribunal of Bishop Cheney, charged with heresy concerning infant baptism. Postmaster Judd, as Chancellor of the Diocese, prosecuted the case. Mr. Fuller made a three days' speech which was a revelation of research in a branch of the law which most practitioners are utterly unfamiliar with. Considered as a literary effort it was truly admirable, and significant of the marvelous breadth of the advocate's culture.

Mr. Fuller himself is orthodox, and for twenty years has been a vestryman of St. Mark's. He loves to mingle with the doctors

[Continued on sixth page.]

HANDS OFF, LONG JONES!

A PLAYED-OUT POLITICIAN'S LITTLE SCHEME EXPOSED.

The Jo Daviess Marplot's Endeavors to Create Dissension at Springfield and Defeat the Will of the People in the Choice of Delegates-at-Large Who Will Not Give Judge Gresham Their Undivided Support—Convention Gossip and List of the Delegates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—"Long" Jones seems bent on complicating the situation and injuring Judge Gresham. He is a shining example of a played-out pap-seeker, and his mission here appears to be a desire to create the impression among the country delegates that there are bosses who are seeking to control the party in the State. He is really endeavoring to settle an old score with Col. Davis, forgetting that it was the latter's friends who are largely responsible for his reelection two years ago as Chairman of the State Central Committee. Col. Davis mistrusted Jones while at Washington trying to get the National Convention for Chicago, and he had good reasons for doing so, as it is a fact known to a great many that the Jo Daviess marplot has been scheming in the interest of John Sherman for the Presidency for several months. Jones hates Judge Gresham, and his desire is to prevent the State delegation from being instructed for him, thus defeating the will of the people as shown in convention after convention which has indorsed Gresham.

Since his arrival here Jones, who has ever been a willing tool, has set himself up as an anti-machine leader. He has denounced Cook County Republicans as a set of hirelings, and has talked in a silly manner about "rings and cliques" which exist only in his mind. Some of the country delegations have not comprehended his vaporings, and he has been insisting that Senator Cullom, Senator Farwell, and Gov. Oglesby should be sent as delegates-at-large to the National Convention. This of itself appears reasonable, but in doing this Jones seems to prevent Col. Davis from being selected as one of the delegates.

Neither of the Senators, however, nor the Governor is a candidate for these places, and Jones is using their names unauthorizedly. Senator Farwell has expressly stated that he does not want to be a delegate-at-large, and Senator Cullom will not allow the use of his name in that connection, as he considers himself a dark-horse Presidential possibility,

consulted by the engineers of the different campaigns, and there was a constant effort made by the friends of each to figure out a gain for his champion. None of the managers will exhibit a roster of the vote pledged to his candidate, but the following is admitted to be an approximate showing of the strength on the first ballot of each aspirant for the Governor's chair:

Fifer	320	Connolly	80
McNulta	210	Smith	25
Carr	95	Wright	22
Kinaker	85		

For each candidate a larger number is claimed by his respective managers. There is much talk over the staying qualities of the adherents of each. The friends of McNulta, Kinaker, and Connolly claim that their adherents are enlisted for the war, and will stand by their candidate until some one receives the nomination. The forty-seven delegates credited to Smith and Wright will go in groups to the other candidates, Carr excepted. What will become of the latter's contingent—90 per cent of which was instructed for him—it is difficult to determine at this writing, though the indications are that they will go to Fifer unless Berggren and Hitchcock have such a mortgage on them that they will not be allowed to do so except there be a "quid pro quo." There is a great deal of quiet probing going on tonight on the part of the Gubernatorial candidates with the hope of finding some one of the aspirants for the Auditorship who has got enough material for a trade that will be beneficial. Few of them, however, hold any votes in absolute fee simple, and thus far it has not been discovered that there is in any one store a stock that has not been partially arranged for.

In addition to the delegates and candidates there are here an army of politicians, some with a record of a quarter of a century and others who are enjoying their first experience. All of them are willing on the slightest provocation to construct a theory as to the outcome of the convention. There is the usual amount of talk about a deadlock and the possibility of a dark horse with whom the convention can be stampeded. But at the present time all this talk is idle. There is not a full delegation on the ground, and it is folly for any one to make any assertions concerning any delegation except those which received instructions at home. Fifer has the lead by a large plurality. Everybody concedes him 330 at least, although his friends claim for him almost 380 on the first ballot. He is the second choice of many others, and as there is always a contingent ready to go with the biggest fellow and get into the band-wagon at the earliest opportunity the long odds are decidedly in his favor.

It was proposed this afternoon to give the second place on the ticket to Clark Carr, but Bergren and Hitchcock objected, and their objections were so vigorous that the delegates from the Peoria district soon became of the same mind. In addition, Mr. Carr has no aspirations in that direction. Should the Republicans be elected Governor next fall Mr. Carr would prefer the ease and comfort of the Galesburg Post-Office to the empty honor of presiding over the Senate and being called Governor when the Executive was out of the State.

The fact that the State Central Committee as now constituted is anti-Fifer in the ratio of about two to one with "Long" Jones, its Chairman, bound by strong ties of ancient personal and political friendship to Maj. Connolly as a gubernatorial candidate, excited considerable comment during the afternoon, and much speculation has been indulged in as to whom the committee will select as Temporary Chairman of the convention previous to its organization. So far only two names have been mentioned. A. C. Matthews of Pittsfield and Congressman Payson of Pontiac. Mr. Matthews was recently nominated for the Legislature and has no higher aspirations at the present time. Mr. Payson was renominated for Congress last week, but it is claimed would not be averse to being called up higher—to the Governor's chair, for example, which would be a stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate. Many of the delegates are a little timid about the propriety of selecting Mr. Payson, as they fear that in the event of a dead-lock in balloting for Governor an opportunity might be afforded for a repetition of the tactics which made Gen. Garfield the Presidential nominee ten years ago. Jones says he is for the Temporary Chairman who will be acceptable to all interests. He wants no struggle at the opening of the convention, at least one that can be charged to the account of the State Central Committee. Any contests that may come he desires to be free from so far as the committee is concerned.

Not more than half a dozen members of the committee have arrived. No caucusing has yet been indulged in, and it is not likely that there will be any of any moment until to-morrow evening. The candidates most afraid of the selection of Payson are those in the field for Auditor and Secretary of State. They feel well assured that should fate throw the Gubernatorial nomination at the feet of the Pontiac Congressman and he were to accept, all the combinations they had been at so much pains to form would be relegated to the everlasting smash. No opposition to his selection has, however, been openly expressed by the candidates for the Executive Mansion, though it is intimated that one from the central part of the State might be better satisfied.

The candidates for the minor positions on the ticket are all at sea. Charles Becker has apparently no opposition for the Treasurership, although Jacob Gross is here and says, under certain conditions, he will be a candidate. No one knows the exact condition of affairs that will bring Mr. Gross into action. The contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship lies between Senators Ray and Crabtree and Representative Collins. Ray would appear to have a trifle the best of the situation.

Tom MacMillan of Cook, it is understood, declines to permit the use of his name for Secretary of State. Reece has the delegation from Sangamon, although it is not bound by instructions.

There are eleven candidates for the Auditorship, and not a single one of the number knows where he stands. Templeton of McLean figures his chances of success in a novel way. He says he has 142 warm personal friends among the delegates, and each friend can and he believes will secure the vote of some fellow delegates. This rate of increase if realized would give Mr. Templeton 284 votes, and if the same principle that could be doubled once more the Auditor's office would be his.

Attorney-General Hunt believes he will have no trouble in securing a renomination. Representative Miller of Stark may yet be a formidable candidate for the position.

There is a large number of new visages among the people already here, while the old familiar faces abound. R. A. Halbert of Belleville has immediate charge of Charlie Becker's candidacy for Treasurer, and got here this morning. Becker will arrive at midnight. T. B. Needles has H. F. Reuter of Nashville in training for the Auditorship. Gen. Rinaker and Gen. Smith opened their headquarters today, and were followed by Fifer, McNulta, Carr, Connolly, Wright, and all the rest. J. W. Templeton was in Room No. 6 on the first floor, which he says is always a lucky corner. C. W. Pavey is up-stairs in No. 34, where he believes lightning will strike. Calhoun is in No. 35, L. B. Ray in No. 40, Pearson at No. 17, and Dan Hogan at No. 8. Gen. McNulta is at No. 14 on the second floor, and Wright at No. 13. Gen. Reece opened up in No. 4 on the first floor this evening, with Jacob Wheeler in charge, and Senator Berggren has No. 43. W. H. Collins is present, but has not opened headquarters. Jacob Gross is on hand. Answering a question he said: "I am in the field for Treasurer, at least for the present." About the Fifer headquarters are A. C. Sweetzer, B. F. Funk, Matt C. Smith, H. G. Reeves, William Schoustер, D. B. Lucas, D. M. Funk, A. T. Barnes, Joe Means, I. N. Phillips, and several other managers. Private Fifer is occupying the old Logan rooms on the second floor of the Leland. He desired the headquarters now in Dan Hogan's possession, but the Senator had over a year ago filed a caveat and would not trade. McNulta is located in the rooms Senator Farwell had in the Senatorial fight of 1879. Col. Ame Babcock is next door. The various candidates were engaged in visiting tonight. Fifer dropped into the McNulta room and had a pleasant chat with his fellow-townsman. Among the distinguished gentlemen in the corridors of the Leland this evening are Congressman Payson of Pontiac, H. C. Goodnow of Salem, W. H. Robinson of Fairfield, Charles Feniman of Olney, Jason Rogers and Hugh Crear of Decatur, C. A. Partridge of Waukegan, C. V. Chandler and W. G. Bissedell of Bushnell, Charlie Lynn of Chester, S. B. Crooker of Mendota, E. P. Burke Pritchard and J. W. Potter of Urbana, C. A. Babcock of Canton, Ed Warner of Morrison, E. B. Fletcher and G. L. Brown of Morris, G. W. Patton of Pontiac, William Meller of Vermont, Joe Roberts of Mound City, Senator R. C. Crawford and H. D. Patton of Hyde Park, D. A. Cook and T. C. Fullerton of Ottawa, and A. D. Smith of Pekin. Every train is adding to the list.

Late tonight a conference of the field against Fifer was held in the Leland Hotel. There were present Rinaker, McNulta, Carr, Connolly, Smith, and Wright. The caucus lasted nearly two hours. The six candidates exhibited the list of votes claimed by each as pledged to himself, and after a free interchange of views they agreed to remain in the field and hold their delegates. They claim to have about 540 out of the 847 delegates. It was also tacitly understood that they should preserve an unbroken front, and that no one should retire in favor of the other. On the question of temporary organization Judge Payson's name was presented, and as no objections were raised they will acquiesce in his selection by the State Central Committee.

OFF FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

A Correct List of the 847 Men Who Will Settle All Disputes.

The Republicans of Jefferson, Johnson, and Sangamon Counties held their conventions yesterday and the last delegate to the Republican State Convention has been chosen. Today will find many of the delegates in Springfield, and by tonight the remainder of them will be on their way there. THE TRIBUNE herewith presents a full and correct list of the 847 men who will meet tomorrow in the hall of the House of Representatives, declare Illinois' choice for the Presidency, select Electors, delegates-at-large, and some of the district delegates, and settle the controversy which has been going on for the last few months as to who shall be the next Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General of the Prairie State:

ADAMS.
F. W. Menke, W. S. Warfield, L. C. Neustadt, W. S. Grillie, M. W. Hughes, C. C. Pfanschmidt, P. H. McRaven, Charles F. Nellis, D. H. Kingsbury, Samuel G. Enloe, Charles E. Fuller, C. B. Loop, George Reed, George W. Curry, E. A. Washburn, Perry Benedict, E. H. Brooks, Edward Murphy, Robert Jenkinson, George B. Child, Don R. Frazer, Emanuel Stover, Norman Lewis, Charles Douglass, George Ingelbaugh, Patrick Richards, Kirn R. Chester, Henry H. Harris, Henry J. Wiggins, James W. Langley, J. B. Walton, H. J. Yarnell, J. C. McQuigg, C. C. George, I. J. Golden, W. A. Harlan, C. D. Ryerson, John R. Tanner, D. C. Hagle, Louis Blattner, Samuel Baird, Horace S. Clark, W. B. Dunlap, Charles Bennett, L. D. Carter, Abner Taylor, E. R. Brainerd, George W. Mueller, Julius Rodbertus, H. C. Carter, Henry Best, J. L. Woodward, T. N. Jameson, John W. Green, Perry H. Hull, P. G. Dodge, W. E. Kent, A. C. Oldenberg, P. J. Lass, M. B. Kearny, William Bossi, J. C. Hand, William Lorimer, A. W. Nohe, Simon Wallner, William Gunter, Henry Westerfield, C. W. Woodman, James Monahan, Herman Benze, Q. J. Chott, J. A. Bell, Samuel O'Neill, John M. Smyth, J. R. Wheeler, H. M. Deal, J. H. Burke, George B. Swift, A. N. Reece, B. A. Eckhart, W. D. Kent, Davis R. Richards, Alexander White, W. H. Durant, T. C. MacMillan, D. W. Mills, D. F. Flannery, H. P. Thompson, Philip Knopf, W. C. Eggert, August J. Kowalski, Herman Weinhardt, C. H. Plautz, August Benzo, John Reich, C. R. Matson, Jacob Miller, Horace De Celle, Michael Umbdenstock, William Moseler, Daniel Armitage, Fred Johnson, John G. Weckler, W. H. Thompson, Hempstead Washburne, Louis Hebel, H. W. Leman, Isaac Lesem, J. L. Schraage, Hudson Rainer, Edward Cory, E. N. Wheeler, Edward Pierce.
ALEXANDER.
W. N. Butler, Attras Harrell.
BOND.
John McAllister, W. D. Matney.
BOONE.
J. D. Rosekrans, A. W. Robinson.
BROWN.
Frank H. Regar.
BUREAU.
I. H. Elliott, A. W. Boyden, Z. S. Hill, Charles J. Devlin.
CALHOUN.
CARROLL.
W. H. Barnes, W. H. Griffiths, Whitney Inman.
CASS.
Joseph Stevenson, M. M. McClure.
CHAMPAIGN.
Leander D. Wilcox, Van B. Swearingen, D. J. Ford, Frank K. Robeson, P. E. Burke, Hiram J. Dunlap.
CHRISTIAN.
B. F. Cornell, A. E. Nicholls, P. G. Galvin.
CLARK.
Joseph Hall, Harry Gamble, Claiborne Fugua.
CLAY.
C. B. Elrod, H. O. Pixley.
CLINTON.
John D. Price.
COLES.
C. P. Reed, A. J. Funkhauser, S. M. Leitch, G. H. Jeffries.
COOK.
FIRST WARD.
Arthur Dixon, D. W. Nickerson.
SECOND WARD.
Charles Gross, J. W. E. Thomas, Robert M. Mitchell.
THIRD WARD.
J. N. Ransom, Pliny B. Smith, Eugene Cary.
FOURTH WARD.
B. R. De Young, James H. Gilbert, Thomas C. Clarke, D. Harry Hammer, A. J. Coey, E. H. Morris.
FIFTH WARD.
M. J. Martin, Samuel Jensen, Michael Ryan, A. R. Schorek, J. R. Wiltze.
SIXTH WARD.
George Lampe, J. P. Cavanugh, P. J. Carboy, J. M. Kelleher.
SEVENTH WARD.
J. B. Taylor, H. C. Bartels, James L. Monaghan.
EIGHTH WARD.
Chris Mamer, T. C. Shaw, Adolph Hermann.
NINTH WARD.
R. B. Kennedy, George Berz.
TENTH WARD.
G. H. Peck.
ELEVENTH WARD.
W. M. Pond, Frank A. Riddle, C. H. George, Graeme Stewart.
TWELFTH WARD.
John Stephens, K. E. Jenkins, A. G. Cooper, F. F. Sherman, G. W. Deal, George H. Williams.
THIRTEENTH WARD.
Harvey Thomson, Otto Dehling, J. R. Buchan.
FOURTEENTH WARD.
Lauritz Thoen, William Householder, Charles W. Peters, P. J. Storm, O. F. Severson, J. P. Heaney.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
Otto Hage, J. J. Healy, David McDonald.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Gustav A. Busse, Thomas D. Burke.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.
W. B. Brown, O. A. Johnson.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
E. H. Smith, G. W. Johnson, J. H. Porter, Thomas Murphy.
EVANSTON.
C. J. Neeley.
HYDE PARK.
C. J. Danielson, O. N. Hutchinson, Irus Coy, M. J. McGrath.
LAKE.
J. D. Marston, Elmer Washburn, Arthur Understein, S. M. Tabor.
LAKE VIEW.
James Pease, H. H. Jameson.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
R. H. Muir, H. H. Scharenberg, George Struckman, E. R. Clark, Meyer Bloom, S. W. Osgood, Theodore Schutz, Henry Esdohr, O. A. Nash.

CRAWFORD.
George McCrillis, B. B. Longenecker.
CUMBERLAND.
R. M. Smith, W. H. Tippett.
DE KALB.
James H. Beveridge, C. B. Weddle, S. D. Coleman, Abram Ellwood, Isaac Kirkpatrick.
DE WITT.
Lewis Ludington, J. M. North.
DOUGLAS.
Robert Rutherford, Edward R. Parsons.
DU PAGE.
Edwin Hammet, L. L. Hiatt, T. P. Phillips.
EDGAR.
Anthony Porter, W. A. Pearson, U. W. McVey.
EDWARDS.
S. A. Harris.
EFFINGHAM.
Thomas J. Dunn.
FAYETTE.
J. U. Metzger, J. G. Miller, Thomas Zinn.
FORD.
F. L. Cook, Marshall Cassingham.
FRANKLIN.
George W. Brady, D. L. Carter.
FULTON.
C. E. Snively, J. M. Nelles, W. W. Hull, A. B. Smith, E. G. Davis.
GALLATIN.
D. M. Willis.
GREENE.
G. W. Armstrong, Jesse Cockrell.
GRUNDY.
William Malcolm, Louis Germain.
HAMILTON.
H. W. Hall.
HANCOCK.
James Rhea, M. M. Johnson, A. D. Barber, G. L. Pitney.
HARDIN.
HENDERSON.
E. A. Hall.
HENRY.
William W. Cole, John P. Fox, J. T. Vannice, W. C. Stickney, N. Barker.
IROQUOIS.
A. M. Jones, J. H. Eckstrand, R. F. Cummings, H. W. Snow, Thomas Lotlinville.
JACKSON.
James Alexander, William Andrews, Roger Warwick.
JASPER.
C. F. M. Morey, W. J. Chittenden.
JEFFERSON.
W. D. Tabb, N. H. Moss.
JERSEY.
W. W. Dabbs.
JO DAVIESS.
Richard Barrett, John M. Leekley, A. J. Young.
JOHNSON.
J. B. Kuykendall, T. A. Stewart.
KANE.
B. S. McAllister, R. P. Jackman, John Kelly, John Stewart, E. C. Hawley, G. H. Mirium, J. S. Van Nortwick, J. C. Van Vlack, A. H. Dewey.
KANKAKEE.
Ira C. Mosler, C. C. Campbell, Noel Brosseau, J. P. Campbell.
KENDALL.
E. S. Holland, J. J. Dobbins.
KNOX.
J. F. Latimer, E. A. Bartlett, J. S. Simpson, M. O. Williamson, M. M. Corey, J. W. Allen.
LAKE.
T. H. Lindsay, A. L. Price, H. S. Vail.
LA SALLE.
J. M. Hanna, A. C. Baldwin, Wright Adams, Ole K. Olesen, Charles Neureuther, L. M. Sawyer, R. D. McDonald, John B. Porter.
LAWRENCE.
P. W. Barnes, E. H. Robinson.
LEE.
J. E. Lewis, C. E. Loomis, T. H. Stettler, R. A. Canterbury.
LIVINGSTON.
John Virgin, H. M. Bangs, J. B. Parsons, Thomas Spafford, D. A. Fraley.
LOGAN.
S. L. Wallace, Jacob Morris, E. D. Blinn.
MACON.
John Ullrich, J. W. McClellan, R. H. Woodcock, Charles M. Fletcher, R. M. Machan.
MACOUPIN.
George J. Castle, W. F. Burgdorff, M. A. Seaman, J. C. Baldridge, George Harrington.
MADISON.
E. M. Eaton, E. A. Keller, Isaac Cox, R. G. Barnett, John S. Culp, R. D. Turner.
MARION.
Henry Clark, J. N. Kerr, R. F. Lawson.
MARSHALL.
W. M. Haston, Royal Olmstead.
MASON.
O. S. King, T. G. Onstott.
MASSAC.
William H. Draper, Henry C. Laughlin.
M'DONOUGH.
O. C. Morse, A. C. Lyon, John Harper, Hugh Watson.
M'HENRY.
Frank Hood, Jay Van Slyke, James Crow, John Gracey.
M'LEAN.
J. B. Bates, L. P. Scroggin, James Thompson, James S. Wiley, George Riddle, Dennis Kenyon, W. A. Haynes, S. N. King, J. T. Brown.
MENARD.
C. E. McDougall.
MERCER.
John Brady, D. N. Blazer, W. N. Granam.
MONROE.
E. P. Slate.
MONTGOMERY.
D. H. Zepp, Valentine Hoffman, Robert McWilliams.
MORGAN.
Isaac W. Baldwin, Horace Chapin, William H. Jordan, John H. Potts.
MOULTRIE.
J. A. Freeland.
OGLE.
George F. Bishop, J. A. Countryman, H. C. Robbins, Albert Field, Charles Johnson.
PEORIA.
R. M. Hanna, M. M. Bassett, W. O. Clark, Isaac Taylor, Howard Knowles, Charles D. Clark, John S. Stevens.
PERRY.
R. F. Sellew, F. P. Gillis.
PIATT.
L. M. Baker, Henry Martin.
PIKE.
J. B. Watson, L. W. McMahan, H. I. Shaw.
POPE.
S. S. Barger, W. V. Eldridge.
PULASKI.
Perry Lewis, Thomas Hostler.
PUTNAM.
RANDOLPH.
Gotlieb Zieboldt, S. L. Taylor, John J. Douglass.
RICHLAND.
Alexander Kinkade, W. S. Nichols.
ROCK ISLAND.
Charles H. Deere, J. M. Gould, J. L. Noah, W. T. Kerr, H. A. Ainsworth.
SALINE.
J. W. Ross, W. A. Wood.
SANGAMON.
J. M. Garland, H. L. Van Hoff, George N. Black, George M. Brinkerhoff, Robert Jess, James Irvin, J. S. Cantrall.
SCHUYLER.
Perry Logsdon, E. M. Bradley.
SCOTT.
M. D. Camp.
SHELBY.
George D. Chaffee, P. E. Chapman.
STARK.
S. F. Otman.
ST. CLAIR.
J. R. Miller, Louis G. Miller, J. J. McKee, C. C. Burghardt, E. G. Holcomb, Samuel C. Smiley.
STEPHENSON.
J. R. Leigh, Henry Richart, L. M. Devore, E. W. Shoesmith.
TAZEWELL.
Louis Brown, Jesse Binck, K. S. Conklin.
UNION.
W. E. Harreld.
VERMILION.
Wiley Fowler, Jacob Yapp, A. H. Trego, Henry Lloyd, T. W. Buckingham, W. G. Herron, C. M. Swallow.
WABASH.
Joseph Shearer.
WARREN.
John C. Lewis, Peyton Roberts, George W. Robinson.
WASHINGTON.
M. A. Morgan, William Meentemeyer.
WAYNE.
N. R. Roberts, E. H. Chase, A. L. Wall.
WHITE.
S. J. Orange, L. W. Jones.
WHITESIDE.
J. H. Mosher, William Parker, C. L. Shedon, John G. Manahan.
WILL.
Henry Ward, Charles E. Woodruff, S. P. Avery, I. C. Norton, Thomas C. Tobias, Allen Carpenter, Frank Baumgarten.
WILLIAMSON.
E. E. Mitchell, William Collins, Frank M. Roberts.
WINNEBAGO.
O. H. Partch, T. G. Lawlor, H. F. Palmer, O. C. Towne, Floyd Smith, David Hunter.
WOODFORD.
F. E. Learned, W. A. Mansfield.

THE GALESBURG, ILL., SHOOTING.

The Coroner's Inquest Not Yet Finished—Yesterday's Developments.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The inquest on the killing of Herbert B. Newell by Albert Hedberg Saturday night is still in progress. Hedberg's mother today testified that the two strikers paraded back and forth before her premises, not only the night of the shooting, but she thought the night previous; that she saw them assault her son and heard the reports of the shots he fired. Mrs. Simons, a neighbor, heard Hedberg say after the shooting: "I'll learn them not to jump onto me." Swan Gripp and Hans Nelson swore to finding iron knuckles in a yard across the street from the scene of the shooting, and Nelson said George Cable, after Hedberg shot him in the head, ran across the street and leaned over the fence of this yard, the knuckles being in line with the blood stains on the walk. The inquest is carried on with all the formality of a trial in court, both sides having attorneys. Cable is recovering. Newell will be buried tomorrow, and there will be here to attend the funeral many strikers from Burlington, Aurora, and other points. Considerable feeling is being developed over the matter, and should Hedberg's shooting be declared justifiable he will be immediately rearrested for a preliminary examination in court.

An Ohio Philanthropist Dying.

TOLEDO, O., April 30.—[Special.]—Col. William J. Finley, the millionaire brewer, is reported dying tonight. Col. Finley has for half a century been prominently identified with the political and business interests of the Maumee Valley. A year ago he built to the memory of his lifelong friend, Gen. James B. Steedman, a magnificent monument. Later in the year he followed this gift by another equally princely, purchasing one of the finest residences in Toledo for an old ladies' home. His wife died many years ago, and he leaves no children to inherit his wealth.

OPPOSED TO THE DOGGERY.

THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

Opinions of the Leading Men of the Party in Regard to the Movement—Mr. Blaine and Other Leaders Have Given It Kindly Encouragement—Iowa Men Think Well of Judge Gresham as a Second Choice—General Political News.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The National Anti-Saloon Republican Conference will meet Wednesday and Thursday of this week in the hall at Cooper Institute. Chairman Griffin of the Executive Board of the association this morning said he expected at least 2,000 delegates to the convention, in which nearly all the States will be represented. As an indication of the purpose of the convention the following circular was sent broadcast to Republicans throughout the country, signed by Mr. Griffin:

Dear Sir: The Empire State, which is debatable ground, holds the balance of power in National politics. Its powerful liquor element is unscrupulous and active in the use of arguments, promises, threats, and money, and cannot be defeated by shirks. The average Republican politician will want the National Convention to adopt the kind of a platform that will be most likely to satisfy the Republican voters of New York, and it therefore behooves those of them who are opposed to saloon rule to make their influence felt. The most effective way to do this is to attend the approaching anti-saloon Republican conference, and every locality in the State should be represented in it, even if those who cannot come have to help pay the expenses of others who can. The times imperatively demand a spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of those Republicans who love their party and their fellowmen. May I not add your name to the list of those who expect to attend, and will you not at least see that your locality is represented?

Mr. Griffin today admitted that the object of the meeting was largely to further the adoption of a decided anti-saloon platform by the coming National Republican Convention. He believed also that the attempt would be successful, and that a direct issue would at once be forced between the Republican and Democratic parties on the liquor question.

"Will the convention make expression favorable to the interests of any candidate for the Presidency?"

"No, sir; we have nothing to do with candidates in that sense."

The Chairman stated that he had a letter from Senator Harrison of Indiana, not at the moment at hand, which places him decidedly and squarely in line with anti-saloon Republicans. Then he showed one from Senator Hawley and another from Senator Edmunds expressing cordial sympathy with this meeting, both headed "Senate Chamber, Washington."

"What are Blaine's sentiments on the liquor question?" was asked.

"Mr. Blaine expressed great interest in our movement. 'I wish you to understand I am with you thoroughly in this matter, Mr. Griffin,' he said as we concluded our conversation on the subject."

INDIANA'S ELECTION FORGERS.

Trying to Expel Sim Coy from the Indianapolis Common Council.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—The Common Council sat as a court tonight to decide upon the question of expelling Sim Coy, the convicted county boss and election forgery conspirator. Charges were preferred against him two weeks ago by Councilman Darnell, reciting his conviction of the infamous crime charged against him. A majority of the committee to whom they were referred reported recommending his expulsion, and tonight was the time fixed for disposing of the case. Coy appeared under the surveillance of Sheriff King and defended himself in person, not calling on an attorney. The Council consists of a twenty-five members, and it requires a two-thirds vote to expel. The Republicans have fifteen members and two Democrats had promised to vote with them, making the required affirmative vote. In speaking of the case today Coy said: "I don't believe they can get the votes, and I don't see why they should, as Senators Vorhees, McDonald, Mr. Bynum, and other leaders, and the entire party are standing by me in this matter. I don't see why my Democratic friends in the Council should go back on me, for I never went back on them." Coy's pleadings were stronger than the inclination of the two Democrats, and when the vote was taken the nine Democrats stood solidly together, defeating the resolution to expel. Coy made a long speech, going over the whole history of the conspiracy and trial, and claiming that the grand jury that indicted him was packed for that purpose. One of the Democrats, speaking of the trial of Coy, compared it with the trial of Christ, for which he was rapped to order by the Chair amid the hisses of the crowd.

The trial of Henry N. Sloanan, John E. Sullivan, George W. Budd, Dr. C. N. Metcalf, and John H. Reardon, the remaining defendants in the election conspiracy and forgery cases, will begin tomorrow. Today District-Attorney Sellers and Judge McNeill discussed before Judge Woods the plea in bar offered by the defendants that the foreman of the grand jury which found the indictment was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and therefore unfitted and disqualified for the position he held. The fact is, Mr. Coffin, the foreman, was not made a member of the committee until after the indictments had been returned, and was elected without his knowledge of the fact until some time after. Judge Woods promptly overruled the plea. The amended indictment was then consolidated with the original, and the trial will proceed tomorrow.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Coming Club Convention—Candidates for Delegates-at-Large.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—The State Convention of Republican Clubs Wednesday promises to be a notable gathering of working members of the party from all parts of the State. There are over 300 of these organizations in Indiana, no State being able to make a better showing comparatively, and their influence was felt with considerable effect in the elections last month. There will be a business session in the afternoon, and at night a mass-meeting in Tomlinson Hall. Speeches will be delivered at that time by Senators Spooner and Plumb, Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and William E. Mason of Chicago. The famous Huntington Quartet will make music for the meeting.

There is a new Richmond in the field for election as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in the person of R. W. Thompson of Terre Haute, ex-Secretary of the Navy and the "old man eloquent." If he makes any effort to secure the honor it is more than probable that he will secure it.

A report is current also today that ex-Gov. Porter has finally concluded that he would like to go to Chicago, and of course that makes his calling and election sure. Gen. Lew Wallace also wants to join the delegation, and Gen. Shackelford of Evansville, Congressman Steele of Marion, ex-Speaker Sayre of Wabash, Clem Studebaker of South Bend, J. N. Houston of Connersville, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The convention cannot fail to select a good delegation from these names, whoever may be chosen.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

John L. Mitchell Succeeds Mr. Vilas on the National Committee.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The State Democratic Convention to elect four delegates-at-large and twenty-two district delegates to the National Convention, a State Central Committee, and twelve Electors will convene at noon tomorrow. The district delegates will be selected at caucuses to be held at 10 o'clock in the morning. At a meeting of the Central Committee tonight John L. Mitchell was elected to the National Committee, to succeed Secretary William F. Vilas, resigned. J. E. Dodge of Racine will be elected Temporary Chairman, and J. T. Kingston Jr. of Ashland Temporary Secretary. The platform will indorse Cleveland's tariff message, with no reference whatever to the Mills bill. Prominently mentioned for delegates-at-large are Col. G. W. Bird of Madison, James G. Jenkins of Milwaukee, S. H. Seaman of Sheboygan, D. A. McDonald of La Crosse, and G. W. Pratt of Oshkosh.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

Some Guesses on the Work of the State Convention Today.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—The largest gathering of Democrats in the history of the party in this State is in Concord tonight to attend the convention tomorrow for the choice of delegates to the St. Louis Convention. At 9 p. m. a caucus was held. John M. Mitchell of Concord was selected for Permanent Chairman of the convention. It is settled that Frank Jones of Portsmouth and A. W. Sultiff of Franklin will be elected two of the four delegates-at-large, and it is also reasonably certain that their colleagues will be Harry Bingham of Littleton and J. C. Moore of Gilford. Immediately after the adjournment of the State convention two District conventions will convene and choose delegates. The State convention will adopt resolutions strongly indorsing President Cleveland's Administration and his tariff policy.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Gresham May Yet Be the Second Choice of the Iowa Delegates.

WATERLOO, Ia., April 30.—[Special.]—The Gresham sentiment is growing even in Iowa, which was supposed is to be solidly for Allison. Said one of the most prominent politicians in Northern Iowa today: "Of course, I am for Allison, for he is an Iowa man; but to me it looks very much as though he stood no show whatever for the nomination. It is conceded that Iowa is all right in a Presidential year, anyhow, and I believe that the nominee will come from one of the closer States. Gresham of Indiana with Phelps of New Jersey or Hawley of Connecticut for second place would make a model ticket, and one with which we could win." He was asked if he thought Allison would have much of a following outside of Iowa, and replied that aside from some help from Nevada he could not see where much more strength could be counted upon for Allison, at least on the first ballot."

Iowa Democratic Convention.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 30.—[Special.]—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held here May 9 are already arriving. Among those who came in today are Edward Hunter of Adams County, Chairman of the State Central Committee; Judge Cook, Col. Ballingall of Ottumwa, J. C. Kelly of the Sioux City *Tribune*, Col. Eibock of the *Staats-Anzeiger*, Dan Farrell of the Council Bluffs *Globe*, William B. Tredway and Matt Flynn of Sioux City, and others. J. J. Richardson of Davenport and W. W. Witmer of Des Moines are candidates to succeed M. M. Ham on the National Committee. For delegates-at-large there are a number of candidates. The most prominent are J. F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, P. G. Ballingall of Ottumwa, Col. Clark of Cedar Rapids, and James H. Shields of Dubuque. In some of the districts the choice for delegates is already strongly indicated. In the First Senator Dodge of Burlington and Representative Craig of Lee; in the Second, Senator Schmidt of Scott and ex-Senator Bloom of Johnson; in the Third, M. M. Carr of Manchester and Col. Seils of La Porte; in the Fourth, R. P. McHugh of Howard County and C. Marr of Mitchell County; in the Fifth, C. A. Clark of Linn County and E. C. Holt; in the Sixth, L. J. Anderson of Poweshiek and the Hon. S. S. Carruthers of Davis; in the Seventh, A. E. Newman of Dallas County; in the Eighth, Ed Hunter of Adams; in the Ninth, D. H. Sheiby of Shelby and Col. Town of Guthrie; in the Tenth, A. B. Keeth of Crawford County and Judge Wilson of Kossuth; in the Eleventh, Dr. B. Gunsler of Ida and N. A. Wills of Osceola. Judge Cook of Webster is prominently mentioned for Temporary Chairman and Col. Clark of Cedar Rapids for Permanent Chairman. The city will be quiet to-morrow on account of the occasion.

An Anti-Cleveland Delegate.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—[Special.]—The Fourth District (Patrick A. Collins) Democratic Convention here tonight was a warm affair. Matthew Kearney was chosen delegate to the St. Louis Convention by acclamation, and for the second place there were two candidates, John McGeough and Larry Logan. McGeough was Chairman of the celebrated "Smelting Committee" which assailed President Cleveland for not turning the Republican officeholders out. Logan is a Cleveland supporter. On a vote McGeough had 82 votes and Logan 60. An attempt was made to indorse Cleveland's Administration, but it was vigorously contested. On a viva voce vote Cleveland's opponents were as numerous as his friends, but they were loath to put themselves on record, and so the resolution was adopted.

South Carolina Republicans.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention will meet in this city tomorrow at 11 a. m. Many delegates have already arrived, and the prospect is that the full number of 125 will be present. The convention will elect four delegates-at-large to the National Convention, and each of the seven Congressional conventions, which meet the same day, will elect two delegates. As far as can be learned tonight the prevailing sentiment of the delegates is in favor of Sherman as the Presidential nominee. However, the delegation to Chicago will be unpledged. All the delegates with the exception of about a dozen are colored.

Dr. Miller's Victory in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this (Douglas) county held their convention today and elected delegates to the State convention, which meets here Wednesday for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. The fight in Omaha between the Miller and Morton factions has been a lively one, and the Miller faction came out ahead. James E. Boyd is made the nominee for delegate-at-large from Omaha and Patford will be one of the Congressional district delegates.

Prohibitionists Troubling Southern Democrats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.—[Special.]—A sensation has been caused in political circles here by the announcement that the Prohibitionists of South Carolina have formally entered the political arena and that they are already hard at work organizing a third party, which threatens a serious division in the ranks of the Democrats. A convention has been called to meet in this city May 22 to effect a thorough organization, adopt a platform, and nominate a full State ticket.

Where the Colored People Stand.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—[Special.]—Bishop Campbell of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in the city today en route to Indianapolis. Concerning the Presidential preferences of the colored people, he said they were for Edmunds first and then Sherman. He thought with good management the Republicans could carry Virginia, Florida, and Tennessee. Blaine, he said, was not as popular among the colored people as he was four years ago. Gresham stood well, but there was no boom for him.

Some Sherman Delegates.

CINCINNATI, O., April 30.—The Republicans of the Sixth Kentucky Congressional District in a convention held in Covington today elected John P. Ernst and Dr. John F. Wilson delegates to the Chicago Convention and Harris Morgan and D. P. Wallace alternates. The delegates were recommended to vote for Sherman.

Notes.

The Democratic convention of Piatt County will meet May 12 to choose delegates to the various conventions.

A canvass of the delegates to the Kane County Republican Convention yesterday showed that a good majority of them favored Judge Gresham for President. A county ticket was nominated.

The Union Labor party of the Fifth Congressional District of Texas has elected F. R. Lamb of Montague County and Col. Shoock of Grayson County as delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

The Lake County Democratic convention which was called to meet at Libertyville, Ill., yesterday was postponed on account of the holding of the Democratic Senatorial convention at Woodstock.

LOCAL OPTION IN MICHIGAN.

Discord Among Saloon-Men as to the Course They Will Pursue.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—Advices from a large number of counties in the State which went "dry" at the recent election indicate an unexpected diversity among the liquor dealers as to what course they will pursue in the matter of obeying the law. Some few of them openly declare they will sell liquor just as long as they want to. Most of them appear to have renewed the Government tax until May 7, the date

OUT AT THE LITTLE END.

THE CHICAGOS DROP A SECOND GAME IN PITTSBURG.

The Trouble This Time Seemed to Be in the Box—Indianapolis Goes Down Before Detroit, and New York Succumbs to Boston—The American Association Games—Only One Western Association Game Played.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred persons saw the home team administer the second defeat to the Chicago club at Recreation Park today. The home club outplayed Anson's team at every stage of the game. Mark Baldwin was desirous of being pitted against the home boys, as he has had a grudge against them. His request was granted, and judging from the manner in which Phillips' men hit him he ought to be satisfied. At the end of the fifth inning he was sent to the field and Ryan put in the box. He did good work, as the home club made but two hits during the remainder of the game.

In the first inning the Alleghenys scored three runs. A single by Sunday to centre and a hit to left fence by Carroll brought Sunday in with the earned run. Coleman was put out at first. A double by Dunlap brought Carroll in, and Fields' single brought Dunlap to third. Fields was put out trying to steal second. Maul then hit for a single and brought Dunlap in. Kuehne struck out and Chicago went to the bat. In their half they failed to score. Ryan, Anson, and Sullivan were put out at first.

In the second, Smith struck out, Morris got a base on balls, and brought in another earned run on Carroll's double to deep centre. The side was retired by Sunday fanning wind and. Coleman's single to Chicago's half Ryan reached second on Coleman's muff of his fly. Sullivan flew to Sunday. Farrell got a life on Ryan's out at third, and scored on hits by Anson and Pfeffer. Both were left on bases by Williamson, who fouled out. Both sides failed to score in the fourth.

In the fifth Carroll went out at first, Coleman flew out to Ryan, Dunlap made a single and came home on Fields' double to left; the latter scored, as did Maul on a dropped fly by Ryan and a wild throw by Williamson. Kuehne flew to Farrell and retired the side. Ryan, Sullivan, and Farrell went out in order named in their half.

In the beginning of the sixth Anson took Baldwin out of the box and put Ryan in his place. The Allies did not score. Anson got to second on Dunlap's muff, went to third on a passed ball, but was put out at home trying to score on a short passed ball. A wind-storm came up and it was dusty. Decker wanted to call game but Anson wanted to play, and by so doing Coleman reached first on an error by Williamson, second and third on errors by Williamson and Ryan, and scored on Fields' triple. Fields was put out at the plate.

The visitors went out in one two three order. In the eighth and ninth innings neither side scored and the game was ended. Morris proved too much for the Chicagos, who failed to make a hit after the third inning.

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Sunday, c.f..	1	2	2	0	0
Carroll, s.s..	1	2	1	2	0
Coleman, r.f..	1	0	0	0	1
Dunlap, 2b....	2	2	1	2	0
Fields, 1b....	1	1	15	0	0
Maul, c....	0	1	5	1	0
Kuehne, 3b..	0	0	0	3	0
Decker, p....	0	0	0	0	0
Morris, p....	1	0	1	3	1
Totals....	7	8	27	11	2

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c.f. & p.	0	0	3	1	0
Sullivan, l.f..	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, r.f..	0	1	2	1	0
Anson, 1b....	0	0	10	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b....	0	1	2	3	0
Williamson, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Ryan, s.s....	0	0	2	5	1
Baldwin, p.cf	0	0	2	5	1
Totals....	0	2	27	16	2

Pittsburg.....3 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—8
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Dunlap, Fields, Carroll (2), Burns. Three-base hit—Fields. First base on balls—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Morris, 2; Baldwin, 4. Passed ball—Carroll, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Decker.

Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—The weather today was cold and disagreeable, and there was a small crowd in attendance at the ball park. Detroit won the game by hard hitting, all of their runs being earned. Indianapolis got their only run in the seventh inning on an error by Thompson and two sacrifices. Conway pitched for the visitors and was effective. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c.f....	0	1	3	1	0
Myers, 2b....	0	0	0	0	0
Denny, s.s....	0	0	0	0	0
Seery, 1 f....	0	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 3b....	0	0	0	1	0
Sweet, 2b....	1	0	1	4	0
Buckley, c....	0	0	5	0	0
Conway, p....	0	0	0	3	0
Totals....	1	1	24	14	0

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Richardson, 2b	3	3	2	4	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	2	14	0	0
Thompson, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Rowe, ss....	2	2	0	5	0
White, 3b....	1	1	0	1	0
Twitchell, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Hanlon, c. f.	1	0	4	4	0
Gansel, c....	0	1	5	0	0
Conway, p....	0	0	0	1	0
Totals....	13	13	27	19	0

Indianapolis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Detroit.....1 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 x—13

Earned runs—Detroit, 12. Two-base hit—Rowe. Three-base hit—Brouthers. Home runs—Rowe, Thompson (2). Double plays—Hines, Bassett, and Esterbrook; Rowe, Richardson, and Brouthers. First base on balls—Shomberg, Seery, Thompson, Twitchell (3). First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1. Struck out—Seery, Shomberg, Denny, Conway, Hanlon. Passed ball—Buckley. Wild pitch—Shreve, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Vale.

Boston, 4; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Kelly won the game for Boston at the Polo grounds today and the downeasters still retain their percentage of 1000. Kelly and Clarkson worked man for man in the game, and, though the Giants outplayed them at every point, they persevered and finally won. A large crowd witnessed the game, which was exciting from start to finish. Both teams were visibly nervous, and several glaring errors in the first one or two innings were the result. The famous $40,000 battery, Clarkson and Kelly, pitched and caught for Boston; Welch and O'Rourke did the battery work for New York. There was a general disappointment at the non-appearance of Keefe, who it was confidently expected would pitch for the home team. Both Clarkson and Welch pitched well and were well supported. Attendance 5,000. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, l.f....	0	0	1	1	0
Ewing, c....	0	1	6	1	0
Ward, s.s....	1	2	1	3	0
Connor, 1b....	1	2	12	0	0
Richardson, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
O'Rourke, c....	0	2	2	0	0
Mitchelson, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Foster, c.f....	1	0	1	0	0
Welch, p....	0	1	0	1	0
Totals....	3	9	29	12	0

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Kelly, c....	3	2	8	1	2
Wise, s....	0	0	1	2	0
Sutton, 3b....	0	1	1	2	0
Nash, 2b....	0	0	3	5	1
Burdock, l.f..	0	0	0	0	1
Hornung, l.f..	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston, c.f	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, r.f....	0	1	1	1	0
Clarkson, p....	0	0	1	1	0
Totals....	4	8	30	17	4

New York.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3
Boston.....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Wise. Three-base hits—Connor, Kelly, Wise. Double play—Clarkson, Sutton, and Nash. First base on balls—Clarkson, 1. First base on errors—New York, 7; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 6; by Welch, 8. Passed balls—O'Rourke, 1; Kelly, 1. Time—2:25. Umpire—Daniels.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—Philadelphia managed to win a game from Washington today by superior fielding. Buffinton and O'Day were equally effective, but the latter was poorly supported by Deasley. Mulvey made a marvelous stop and Andrews made two sensational catches at centre. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Daily, r. f....	0	1	2	0	0
Hoy, c. f....	0	1	2	0	0
Wilmot, l. f..	0	0	2	0	1
Deasley, 1b....	0	0	11	0	0
O'Brien, lb....	0	2	2	0	0
Myers, 2b....	0	0	4	4	0
Farrar, ss....	0	0	0	2	0
Schriver, c....	0	0	4	1	0
O'Day, p....	1	0	1	2	0
Totals....	1	4	27	16	0

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f....	1	0	0	0	0
Andrews, c. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Fogarty, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Mulvey, 3b....	0	0	2	2	0
Farrar, lb....	0	2	9	0	0
Schriver, s. s	0	1	0	5	0
Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Clements, c....	0	0	5	1	0
Bastian, 2b....	0	1	3	2	0
Totals....	3	7	25	14	1

Runs—Shook out for running before the ball was batted.

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned run—Washington, 1. Two-base hit—Schriver. Double plays—Deasley-Shook-O'Brien. First base on balls—Farrar. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1. Struck out—Wood, Fogarty (2), Schriver, Clements, Wilmot (2), Deasley. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—O'Day. Time—1:35. Umpire—Lynch.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Brooklyn, 7; Athletic, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—The Brooklyn team was greeted by about 3,000 people this afternoon. The visitors won the game in the sixth inning, when they developed a heavy batting streak and scored five runs, all earned. The catching and throwing to bases of Gunning was the feature of the game. He nailed five men at second. Score:

Athletic.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—3
Brooklyn.	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0—7

Base hits—Brooklyn, 13; Athletic, 13. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Athletic, 6. Batteries—Brooklyn, Hughes and Bushong. Athletic—Weyhing and Gunning. Umpire—Ferguson.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—Bakeley pitched a good form today and the home batsmen were unable to bunch their hits, but played a perfect fielding game with the exception of Fulmer, whose two errors let in three runs. Albert and Schicker for the visitors and Shindle, Farrell, and Burns for the home team did notably good fielding. Attendance, 900. Score:

Baltimore.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
Cleveland.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Cleveland, Bakeley and Zimmer; Baltimore, Cunningham and O'Brien. Umpire—Gaffney.

Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—Sharp fielding and ordinary batting characterized the game between Louisville and Cincinnati today. Viau showed himself a fair pitcher, while Hecker was up to his average. Louisville closed its ninth an apparent winner, but when two men were out hits by Nicol and McPhee and Fennelly's three-bagger brought three runs and victory for Cincinnati. Score:

Louisville.	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0—5
Cincinnati.	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Viau and Baldwin; Louisville, Hecker and Cook. Umpire—Doescher.

No Game in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The American Association game was postponed today on account of muddy grounds and cold weather.

OTHER GAMES.

Omaha, 2; Minneapolis, 0.

OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—[Special.]—The first game of the Western League season was played today by Omaha and Minneapolis. It was the prettiest contest ever witnessed on the grounds and resulted in a clean victory for Omaha. The chief features of the game were a home-run hit over the right-field fence by O'Connell, a phenomenal catch against the left-field fence by O'Connell, the outfielding by the Minneapolis club, and Lovett's superb pitching. Against three scratches made off of him the Omahas got Parsons for thirteen high flies. Owing to rain the games down for Saturday and Sunday had to be postponed. Today's score:

Omaha.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Minneapolis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Total base hits—Minneapolis, 3; Omaha, 3; Errors—Minneapolis, 3. Batteries—Omaha, Lovetta and Wilson; Minneapolis, Parsons and Graves. Umpire—Fessenden.

Western Association Games Postponed.

The scheduled Western Association game at Des Moines and the postponed games at Kansas City and St. Louis were both laid over on account of rain.

The Tri-State League.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—In the Tri-State League game this afternoon: Wheeling, 0; Kalamazoo, 1.

ON THE DIAMOND.

An Easterf Umpire Badly Pounded by Dissatisfied Players.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—At a game of base-ball yesterday between the Long Island Stars of Long Island City and the Bluedales of Woodhaven, both nines averaging over the age of 18, a dispute was raised over a decision delivered by the umpire, Jacob Hatch, which resulted in the probable fatal injury of Jacob. At the fifth inning in the game, the Bluedales being at the bat, one of their men, being on first base, started to get to second, at which point he was declared out by the umpire. To this decision the Bluedales objected, and the nines began quarreling. Finally a free-for-all fight began between the two nines. In the exhitement some of the Bluedales took the umpire to one side and pommeled him with bats. He was soon in such a state that he could not move. The fight was stopped by persons residing in the neighborhood of the ball ground. A doctor who was summoned pronounced Hatch in a serious condition.

How the Clubs Stand.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	9	9	..	100.0
Chicago	8	6	2	75.0
Pittsburg	8	5	3	62.5
New York	8	5	3	62.5
Detroit	8	3	5	37.5
Indianapolis	8	2	6	25.0
Philadelphia	9	2	7	22.2
Washington	8	1	7	12.5

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cincinnati..	7	3	70.0	Chicago.....	..	..	.....
Brooklyn ..	7	4	64.0	St. Louis....	..	..	.....
St. Louis ..	6	4	60.0	Kansas City	1	..	.....
Athletic....	6	4	60.0	Omaha.....	1	..	.....
Baltimore..	6	4	60.0	St. Paul....	..	..	.....
Louisville..	4	6	40.0	Minneapolis	..	1	.....
Kansas City	2	6	25.0	Milwaukee..	1	..	.....
Cleveland..	2	9	18.0	Des Moines.	..	..	.....

American Association Changes.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—[Special.]—President Wikoff of the American Base-Ball Association promulgated the following tonight: Contracts—With Kansas City, H. Easterday; with New York, P. J. Murphy, G. F. Gore, L. Titcomb, G. F. Weidman, W. George; with Philadelphia, J. G. Fogarty; with Detroit, J. Gilligan; with Indianapolis, C. Darley; with Jackson, G. V. Burbridge, E. Phalen, J. Morrison, J. Brouthers, L. D. Welsh, D. Minahan, C. Reynolds, H. Welsh, D. S. Gerald, W. Stielnerz, E. J. Eagan, D. Ryan; with Dallas, F. McLaughlin.

Released—By Louisville, H. Easterday; by Indianapolis, John Arundell; by Lima, F. W. Gilman; by Galveston, J. McLaughlin.

Suspended—By Mansfield, John Nightingale.

The game scheduled for Baltimore May 16 has been changed to May 18. The game scheduled for Baltimore April 21, postponed on account of weather, has been changed to Philadelphia for May 16 by agreement.

Philadelphia Mourning for Ferguson.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—[Special.]—The flags were at half-mast at the Philadelphia ball Grounds today, the players' benches were draped in mourning, and every member of the Philadelphia and Washington teams wore a band of crape on the left arm in memory of Pitcher Ferguson, who joined the silent majority only the day previous. It was a dismal sort of a game, and if the management had been left to itself the Philadelphia club would not have been played. The Philadelphia management would gladly have consented to a postponement, but when it was found that the Washington people would play or else claim the game as forfeited there was nothing left to do but play. The funeral services of Ferguson were held here today and the remains taken to Charlotte, Va., accompanied by Capt. Irwin and Pitcher Casey.

McGeachy Returns to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Base-Ball Club and McGeachy, its old left-fielder, have come to terms and he will join the club in Chicago. He gets $1,800. It is understood. The entire team, except Moffett, left tonight for Chicago, where they play four games. Although no information can be obtained here on the subject, it is not believed that Indianapolis offered Boston over $4,500 for Radbourn.

Inter-State Players Released.

DECATUR, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Manager Hurley of the Decatur Inter-State League club released three of the players today. They are Henry Brinton, pitcher; L. M. McDevitt and I. N. Harding, second basemen. Hurley will play in the early games himself until another man is secured. There are now eleven men in the team.

Today's Ball Games.

National League—Indianapolis in Chicago, Washington in Philadelphia, Pittsburg in Detroit, Boston in New York.

American Association—Brooklyn in Philadelphia, St. Louis in Kansas City, Cincinnati in Louisville, Cleveland in Baltimore.

Western Association—Milwaukee in St. Louis, St. Paul in Des Moines, Chicago in Kansas City, Minneapolis in Omaha.

TERRORIZED BY A RABID DOG.

Death of a Child from Hydrophobia and Other Afflictions Feared.

CARTHAGE, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Arthur Yates, aged 8 years, son of Frank Yates, a prominent farmer of Hancock Township, died yesterday of hydrophobia. He was bitten in a sugar camp March 27 by a large shepherd dog, but no especial attention was paid to the matter. Although the wound was cauterized symptoms of rabies set in last Thursday noon and were followed by violent convulsions and spasms, which followed one after the other until Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, when death ensued.

During the boy's ravings he would bark like a dog, froth at the mouth, and snap and bite at every one in the room. The death scene was terrible beyond description. It is said the rabid dog belonged to a farmer at Hull's Grove, McDonough County, and that a number of dogs in that vicinity are suffering from a strange malady. The fear is that a large number of live stock have been bitten by this animal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—In the southern part of the city today a mad bulldog bit several dogs and finally attacked Barney Tieben. In his struggle with the dog Mr. Tieben had him by the throat one time and could have choked him to death, but he was unaware of the condition of the animal. Upon being released the dog turned and ran rapidly away. Mr. Tieben then discovered the saliva on his clothing and realized his prospect for hydrophobia. A physician cauterized the wound and he is now under the influence of chloral. The dog was afterwards killed. If the case is fully diagnosed as hydrophobia the physicians say they will inoculate the patient according to Pasteur's theory.

Twelve "Good Men and True" Constitute a petit jury. Were a tithe of the grateful testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters presented to such a jury they would render a verdict in its favor without leaving their seats. That very grand jury, the American people, pronounced favorably upon it years ago, experience having taught them its value in fever and ague, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, and weakness of the nerves.

NOT THE FAVORITS' DAY.

THE NASHVILLE RACES DEVELOP SEVERAL SURPRISES.

Short Horses Prove Winners in All but One Event—An Interesting Card at the Ivy City Meeting—Fast Time in a Handicap—Detroit's Summer Trotting Meeting—Big Money Hung Up—General Turf Gossip.

Judges—Capt. Franklin, J. Malone, J. B. Ferguson.

Timers—W. Cheatham, B. F. Cockerell.

Starter—J. Caldwell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30.—[Special.]—Although it rained during the forenoon the attendance today was large. The rain was badly needed to put the track and immediate surroundings in proper condition. The racing was full of surprises, only one favorit going to the front. Baldwin had a starter in three races, but only one got a place, and that by a scratch, caused by the disqualification of Irish Pat. The opening dash, selling, six furlongs, went to the credit of the favorit, Rivet, closely pressed by Full Sail. Lelex was backed down to an even-money favorit in the next race, seven furlongs. Ban Knight being second choice. Big odds were laid against Baldwin's Estella, as it was understood she was not sufficiently seasoned. Kermessee led for nearly six furlongs, Lelex then going to the front, followed by Benedict. A driving finish resulted in a neck victory for Lelex, Benedict second.

A lot of good ones started in the mile and seventy yards handicap, Irish Pat being a slight favorite, Ascesla second choice. The latter was a good one, Jim Nave cutting out the work and leading for about five furlongs. Rounding the last turn Irish Pat assumed the lead, soon followed by Ascesla, and Mollie's Last third. The contest was between these three. Inside the eighth pole Pat crowded Asceola toward the outside fence, interfering with his stride. Pat finished first by half a length, but was disqualified for fouling Asceola, the race being given to the latter, Mollie's Last getting the place.

Fan King sold over the field in the West-Side Stakes, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs. Proctor Knott, who was second, made a jump over the fence going to the post, and was impaled for about half a minute. The accident helped to lengthen the odds about him, and few thought he could win. Liberty led into the straight, followed by Knott. The latter soon passed to the front, followed by Fan King, and in this way they passed the string, nearly two lengths separating them.

The real surprise of the day came in the last race, which was won by Belle Broeck, a 25 to 1 chance, after a close finish with Tudor. The latter was an even-money favorit.

The principal stakes of the meeting, the Troubadour, mile and a furlong, will be run tomorrow. A number of the cracks are named as starters, including Volante, Terra Cotta, Badge, Emperor of Norfolk, Macbeth, Cruiser, and Paragon. There was over $1,100 in the first pool sold tonight, Macbeth, Terra Cotta, Badge, and Baldwin selling on nearly even terms. The bookmakers here, or a majority of them, are said to have made an arrangement with Phil Dwyer to lay the odds at the Brooklyn races and thus give the go-by to Louisville. Summaries:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Starters: Estrella, 115 pounds (Murphy); Benedict, 108 (Gerhardy); Bankrupt, 108 (Kilroy); Brown Duke, 109 (Doris); Kermesse, 93 (Barnes); Glenhall, 112 (Hollis); Lelex, 117 (Taral); Marshall Lake, 90 (Rogers); Ten Spot, 97 (Freeman); Felix won, Benedict second, Kermesse third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, purse; seven furlongs—Starters: Estrella, 115 pounds (Murphy); Benedict, 108 (Gerhardy); Bankrupt, 108 (Kilroy); Brown Duke, 109 (Doris); Kermesse, 93 (Barnes); Glenhall, 112 (Hollis); Lelex, 117 (Taral); Marshall Lake, 90 (Rogers); Ten Spot, 97 (Freeman); Felix won, Benedict second, Kermesse third. Time, 1:29½.

Third race, handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Ascesla, 94 (Barnes); Orange Girl, 88 (Watson); Irish Pat, 100 (Vosburgh); Comedy, 87 (Craighton); Lottie Wall, 95 (Finnegan); Lela May, 100 (Covington); Queen Bess, 98 (Taral); Jim Nave, 90 (Freeman); Jennie McFarland, 94 (Hollis); Mollie McCarthy's Last, 108 (Armstrong). Asceola first, Mollie McCarthy's Last second, Lottie Wall third. Time, 1:47¼. Betting—3 to 1 Ascesla, 6 to 1 Mollie's Last, 50 to 1 Lottie Wall.

Fourth race, West Side Stakes, for 2-year-old colts; five furlongs—Starters: Proctor Knott, 107 pounds (Stoval); Fan King, 107 (Covington); Liberty, 110 (McCarthy); Spectator, 107 (Vincent); Fred Ellis, 110 (Taral); Madstone, 110 (Withers); Macauley, 110 (McCarthy); Hub S., 110 (Barnes). Proctor Knott won, Fan King second, Liberty third. Time, 1:08¾.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs. Starters: Malaria, 114 pounds (Murphy); Dudley Oaks, 115 (Cochran); Tudor, 95 (Covington); Lida L., 105 (Hollis); Earnest Race, 95 (Finnegan); Surprise, 105 (Taral); Belle Broeck, 104 (Barnes); Golightly, 97 (Overton). Belle Broeck won, Tudor second, Dudley Oaks third. Time, 1:16¾.

The Runners at Washington.

Judges—F. B. McGuire, G. H. Kerneghan, and J. R. Kelly.

Timers—J. C. McGinn and R. W. Walden.

Starter—J. E. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The races at Ivy City today were the most interesting of this meeting, and were characterized by good time and close finishes. Garrison won his first race and showed something of his old-time spirits. The first race was a dash of six furlongs. Ten horses started. Young Duke was the favorit, with Duke of Bourbon second choice, and these two carried the greater part of the money. The odds were 12 to 1 against Vance, and ranged from those figures to 40 to 1 on the field. When the flag fell Vance got off well except the Duke of Bourbon, who was nearly left at the post. Vance went at once to the front and set the pace, with Wonderment second, and Young Duke third. At the lower turn Young Duke took second place, and Duke of Bourbon moved up into third. In this order they entered the stretch. The race to the finish was close and fast. Vance held his own and finished winner by one length in front of Young Duke second, and Valiant third. French Mutuals on this race paid $72.40.

The great race of the day was the Congressional Handicap, which was won by Belle Doe. Favor was the favorit in this race at even money, with Telie Doe second choice at odds of 9 to 5. The start was a good one. Telie Doe took the lead with Klamath second, Panama third, and Favor and Richmond last. In this order they ran along the backstretch to the lower turn, where Favor moved up to second place, and Richmond to third. In the stretch Favor overtook Telie Doe and ran to the last furlong neck and neck with her. But Jennings' little mare was too much for him, and he was beaten out by two lengths. Panama was third ahead of Richmond. The time in this race was 1:43, the fastest mile yet made at this meeting.

For the Willard Hotel Stakes only four horses faced the starter's flag out of a large field of entries. These were Specialty, My Own, Belle D'Or, and Defaulter. Specialty carried most of the public's money at odds of 4 to 5; Belle D'Or was also well liked, while Defaulter went begging at odds of 4 to 1. When the start was made My Own jumped to the front, followed by Belle D'Or, with Specialty and Defaulter running side by side. There was no change in the positions until the stretch was reached, when Defaulter ran to the front. Specialty could not get between the others until near the finish, and then Defaulter was too far ahead to be overtaken, and finished two lengths ahead of Specialty, second, who was four lengths ahead of Belle D'Or, third.

There was another large field in the fourth race. The favorits were Britannic, Sam Harper, and Golden Reel, but most of the money went on Britannic to win and Sam Harper for place. The start was delayed by Golden Reel, who acted badly. Paymaster took the lead, but at the half Golden Reel worked past the others and set the pace, with Paymaster second, Britannic third, and Sam Harper fourth. In this order they ran to the stretch, where Sam Harper moved to second place and then, passing Golden Reel, won by two lengths, Golden Reel second, and P. Thomas third. This was the first race that Garrison has won this season, and the crowd cheered him for his work.

The last race was won easily by St. Valentine, the favorit, with Sam Brown second, and Thriftless third. The summaries:

First race, six furlongs, purse of $500—Starters: Vance, 96 (Doane); Young Duke, 110 (W. Donohue); Valiant, 107 (Palmer); Bendigo, 99 (F. Littlefield); Jimmie, 98 (Martin); Wonderment, 110 (G. Lynch); McLaughlin, 107 (J. Donohue); Duke of Bourbon, 104 (Church); Yorick, 93 (Hill); Seedtick, 104 (R. Hysilop). Vance won, Young Duke second, Valiant third. Time, 1:13¼.

Second race, the Congressional Handicap, one mile—Starters: Telie Doe, 113 (Turner); Favor, 120 (Blaylock); Panama, 105 (Church); Richmond, 116 (Reely); Klamath, 93 (F. Littlefield). Telie Doe won, Favor second, Panama third. Time, 1:43.

Third race, the Willard Hotel Stakes for 3-year-olds, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Defaulter, 108 lbs. (Church); Specialty, 113 (Blaylock); Belle d'Or, 103 (Moore); My Own, 113 (Rifleshine). Defaulter won, Specialty second, Belle d'Or third. Time, 1:57.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, purse of $500—Starters: Sam Harper Jr., 100 (Garrison); Golden Reel, 91 (Doane); Thomas, 96 (Clark); Paymaster, 104 (Palmer); Langar, 96 (Turner); Banbox, 110 (Sheridan); Vesta, 105 (R. Hyslop); Britannic, 112 (F. Littlefield); King Crab, 98 (Owens). Sam Harper Jr. won, Golden Reel second, Thomas third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race, one mile, purse $500—Starters: St. Valentine, 108 (Turner); Sam Brown, 105 (Palmer); Thriftless, 104 (Martin); Orlando, 108 (Sheridan); Nellie B., 96 (Sinnott); Monte Cristo, 96 (R. Hyslop); Lottery, 116 (Doane); Bela, 105 (F. Littlefield); War-Whoop, 97 (Rieshine), St. Valentine won, Sam Brown second, Thriftless third. Time, 1:43¾.

Detroit's Summer Trotting Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—The entries for the summer trotting and pacing meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, which will be held July 24 to 28, close tomorrow, May 1. The club offers $23,000 for fourteen trotting and pacing races of $2,000 each and a trotting purse of $5,000, open to all trotters. The entrance is on the installment plan, which proved so successful last summer. The trotting purses are offered for the 3-minute, 2:40, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, 2:22, 2:20, and 2:18 classes. The pacing purses are for the 2:30, 2:25, 2:18, and free-for-all classes. From present indications the purses will fill exceedingly well with entries from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Racing in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—The attendance was small at the extra day's racing of the Pacific Coast Blooded Horse Association today for the benefit of Mrs. Sidney Marsh, whose husband was killed by Don Jose jumping the track the first day of the spring meeting. The weather was windy but the track good.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, purse $200—Carmen won, Daisy D. second, Peregrine third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, half mile, purse $100—Minnie R. won, Norton second, Johnny Gray third. Time, 49¼.

Third race, one mile and fifty yards, purse $300—Fusillades won, Ed McGinnis second, Not Idle third. Time, 1:47¾.

Last race, one and one-quarter miles—Laura Gardner won, Brave Douglas second, Black Pilot third. Time, 2:10¼.

Sporting Notes.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will meet today at the Sherman House.

The National League championship season will open in this city today, weather permitting. The Chicagos, after having won six of the eight games played on their trip, will reach here this forenoon, and in the afternoon will have the Indianapolis team as opponents. The batteries will probably be Boyle and Myers for the visitors and Van Haltren and Darling for the home team. The fact that the Hoosiers have lost six games and won two should not cause them to be classed as a weak team. They played good ball when going to the front, followed by Benedict. A driving finish resulted in a neck victory for Lelex, Benedict second.

A lot of good ones started in the mile and seventy yards handicap, Irish Pat being a slight favorit, Ascesla second choice. The latter was a good one, Jim Nave cutting out the work and leading for about five furlongs. Rounding the last turn Irish Pat assumed the lead, soon followed by Ascesla, and Mollie's Last third. The contest was between these three. Inside the eighth pole Pat crowded Asceola toward the outside fence, interfering with his stride. Pat finished first by half a length, but was disqualified for fouling Asceola, the race being given to the latter, Mollie's Last getting the place.

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First race, selling, six furlongs—Starters: Parish, 102 pounds (Taral; Schoolmaster, 108 (Fink); Elyton, 102 (Stoval); Viranza, 93 (Hollis); Colamore, 94 (Coleman); Cheney, 93 (Jenkins); Full Sail, 93 (Delong); Buckeye, 92 (Freeman); Cupid, 106 (Moore); Rivet, 91 (Barnes). Rivet won, Full Sail second, Buckeye third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, purse; seven furlongs—Starters: Parish, 102 pounds (Taral; Schoolmaster

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

A BILL proposing to give women the right to vote in municipal elections was rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature last week, receiving only 36 votes to 107 cast against it. In 1871 a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving women the full right of suffrage was rejected in the Massachusetts House of Representatives only by the casting vote of the Speaker. The foreign-born element is more strongly represented in the Assembly of 1888 than in that of 1871. But, aside from this, the fact is, that comparatively few women have any desire to assume the responsibilities of the suffrage. They don't want to vote or take an active part in ward politics.

THE money market was steady, the lowest quotations by the banks of this city being 6 per cent. New engagements of funds by Board of Trade operators were rather small for the last day of April, a large proportion of the loans being renewed by the banks, which have heretofore been carrying the stuff. Sterling was weak. Investment securities were in moderate demand. Stocks were strong.—The Chicago produce markets were weak early because of the rain, but there was not much selling at the decline, and they all improved, but with a free realizing in wheat in the afternoon. As compared with Saturday pork closed 5 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, ribs and oats unchanged, wheat ½ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds firmer.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat in the river last Saturday evening were 5,461,458 bushels of wheat, 5,845,164 bushels of corn, 1,380,829 bushels of oats, 21,438 bushels of rye, and 156,120 bushels of barley. Total, 12,883,009 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 24,780,084 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 32,464,000 bushels of wheat, 8,482,691 bushels of corn, 3,734,199 bushels of oats, 305,209 bushels of rye, and 935,334 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 169,471 in wheat and larger by 349,075 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,304,147 bushels.

THE conviction of the wife-murderer Busch and his sentence to imprisonment for life is a signal triumph of justice over what may not improperly be called a conspiracy of perjury. Busch's offense was acknowledged. The defense set up for the brutal wretch was insanity. The testimony in support of this theory was abundant of its kind, and adroitly prepared and adroitly presented. It was feared for a time that the murderer would escape through a disagreement of the jury or with a short sentence. The case for the prosecution, however, was admirably managed by Judge Longenecker and his assistants, and the result has been a vindication of the law and the defeat of the insanity dodge. Busch deserves hanging, but it will be less bother and less expense to send him to the penitentiary for life.

MR. ROBERT G. EVANS, the Minnesota member of the Republican National Committee, was in Chicago yesterday, and, being asked by a reporter of an evening paper whether in his opinion Gresham was growing in strength as a candidate, replied:

I think he is. There is something in the man that is catching the popular imagination. His lowly birth, his early struggles, his record as a soldier, as a Cabinet officer, and as a jurist all alike appeal to the people with singular force. It is not wonderful that his name should be exciting such general interest.

The hearty cheers which greet the name of Gresham whenever it is mentioned at Republican gatherings or in workingmen's assemblies prove the truth of Mr. Evans' observations. It is a name that would excite enthusiasm in a long campaign. With Gresham as a standard-bearer the Republicans would take the aggressive from the start. There would be nothing to explain or defend in his record. There would be, on the contrary, a great deal which would commend him to the masses and which his supporters could dwell on with pride and pleasure, and which would gain for him the hearty, earnest, and enthusiastic support of every Republican.

LEO XIII.'s latest pronouncement on Irish affairs is a mild-mannered document and scarcely deserves the pother which the Tory newspapers are making about it. It is not so much a condemnation of the plan of campaign or tenants' trades-unions as it is "admonition" and "advice" to the "faithful people of Ireland" to avoid such combinations. The "plan" itself is not the sin, but the occasion of the sin, in the language of the casuists. It is not likely that the Irish tenants will pay much attention to the so-called decree. They flouted the more peremptory order of Jacobini and Simeoni against the Parnell fund. The Monaco circular, as this last one is likely to be called on account of the signature it bears, will be laughed at. It will not make the Irish angry enough to produce excitement. The priests who are treasurers of the "campaign" funds will turn them over to some responsible farmer. The landlords will derive no benefits therefrom. The Bishops will "exhort the clergy and laity" so "prudently" as not to give offense to their paymasters, the farmers, and so "effectually" as to give the Italian Cardinals no cause for ecclesiastical complaints. It will not affect the policy of the Land League in the slightest degree. It may affect the attitude and the feelings of a large section of Tory voters towards the Tory Government. The decree has been issued doubtless as part of a bargain between Lord Salisbury and the Vatican. The Ultramontanes, in return for the Pope's "services," will demand concessions for Roman Catholic schools and colleges under control of the clerical orders both in England and in Ireland. Will the Tory voters permit this part of the contract to be fulfilled? The *St. James' Gazette*, edited by Irish Tories for English squires, makes answer to this question by warning Salisbury and Balfour against the impolicy of such a course. It says: "Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour will not gain any political advantage by the blunder; on the contrary, it will add to the intense bitterness of Ireland's hatred of the Tory Government." The same paper demands that it be "early made known that there have been no transactions or bargainings between the Government and the Vatican." If it turns out that there has been one, which is probably the fact, the Irish Tories and English squires will be heard from.

AS THE flocks of sheep steadily decrease under the coddling of a high tariff of 41 per cent protection in all the States east of Western Kansas and Nebraska, west and south of the 97th parallel of longitude, in the ranch country, the number of sheep increases. It is the competition of this great area, where sheep can be raised for almost nothing, that is killing out wool-growing in all the old Western, Central, and Eastern States. The following table exhibits the average size of flocks in 1880 and the per cent of increase to 1885 in the competing sections:

States.	Owners.	Average flock.	Increase, per cent.
Nebraska	2,119	157	130
Kansas	8,894	216	20
Utah	2,001	282	8
Washington	1,067	428	18
Oregon	4,605	580	90
California	4,836	1,490	11
Idaho	128	1,465	60
Colorado	406	3,075	14
Montana	187	3,400	67
Nevada	97	4,000	68
New Mexico	814	5,450	13
Texas	5,890	9,480	118
Wyoming	44	13,600	38
Arizona	35	23,320	74

The increase here has been, from 1880 to 1884, from 17,710,351 to 25,819,877. Nothing has checked it.

The high wool tariff enables these States and Territories to undersell and seize the American market for wool. And yet scores of Congressmen whose constituents are going out of the wool-growing business refuse to vote to give their people cheaper clothes by placing wool on the free list. Who are they representing, anyway? Certainly not the people living east of the Missouri River.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE NOMINATED.

It will give hearty satisfaction to the friends of the Hon. Melville W. Fuller that the President after long vacillation between the Delaware Senator, who represents Bayardism and State sovereignty, and the American Minister at London, who represents Anglomania and the aristocratic system as against the republican, has at last turned to Illinois and made his selection here of a Democrat against whom there are no animosities and whose ability and character are above reproach.

Had the President followed his own preferences he would possibly have selected either Senator Gray or Minister Phelps; but the appointment of Lamar on the one hand, who already sufficiently represents the State-sovereignty heresy, and the fears of Irish retaliation on the other should he select the fawner upon English aristocracy, have evidently had their influence in making a choice which would not antagonize any class against him.

In selecting Mr. Fuller the President has had the benefit of sound advice. As long ago as last October, when the President was in this city, THE TRIBUNE called his attention to Mr. Fuller, who had stood by his side on the reviewing stand, as a Democratic lawyer he would do well to study, and it has recently urged him upon the President as a man better fitted for the position than any others mentioned. The Republican Senators from Illinois have also called upon Cleveland and informed him that no objection would be made by them to Mr. Fuller's nomination. With such good advice at hand, and taking counsel of his fears, he has avoided the mistake which he would have committed had he followed his first impulse, and has selected a man against whom no sufficient objections can be urged. His nomination is tantamount to confirmation.

So far as locality is concerned the President has chosen properly. New England and New York are already well represented on the Supreme Bench by Justices Gray and Blatchford. Ohio has Justice Matthews, and could thus make no valid claim to another, although she lost the late Chief Justice. The border States are represented by Harlan and the cotton sections of the South by Lamar. The West beyond the Mississippi has Miller and the Pacific slope Field. Illinois, which supplies such a great volume of business in that court, therefore had every reason to be considered in the question of locality, and as a matter of justice and sentiment deserved to have the loss of David Davis made good to her.

In selecting a candidate from Illinois the choice of the President was narrowed down to three names, those of Judge Scholfield of the State Supreme Court, the Hon. W. C. Goudy, and the Hon. M. W. Fuller, and, without any disparagement of the abilities of the other two, it may be fairly claimed that the appointment of Mr. Fuller will give the most satisfaction. He is now in his 55th year, youngest but one of his future associates, Justice Harlan, who is of the same age. He is in the prime of his law career and professional usefulness, and may look forward to many years of active work. Though he has never been upon the bench, neither had his distinguished predecessor when he was appointed. Mr. Fuller has had a large practice and much experience with the class of cases that are likely to go into the Supreme Court from the prominent banking, shipping, and commercial centres of the country. As a War Democrat and as the advocate of political reform he is so far above the Presidential standard that it is a matter of some surprise the President should have selected him. As a Democrat had to be selected, however, it is matter for congratulation that the President chose better than he knew in the midst of his fright.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S POSTAL REFORMS.

Judge Payson, in speaking Saturday of Judge Gresham's strength as a candidate for the Presidency, called special attention to his record as Postmaster-General. "The people know him best," said Gen. Payson, "as the Cabinet officer who made letter postage two cents, who reduced the postage on newspapers, and who established the fast mail." The Fourth District Republicans recognized these great services through their resolutions, which declare that "his [Judge Gresham's] work as Postmaster-General has conferred valuable benefits on the people and marked an era of unprecedented progress in the administration of the most important domestic department of the Government."

As these services are better understood they will become more appreciated and will certainly add to Judge Gresham's popularity as a candidate.

He first urged the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents in his report as Postmaster-General made to Congress in 1883. At the same time he urged that the weight allowance for single postage on letters be increased from half an ounce to an ounce. He further advised the reduction of newspaper postage. He presented arguments in favor of such reduction so ably that Congress concurred in his recommendations. The saving on letter postage of one cent per letter amounts to ten or twelve millions of dollars per year, and then doubling the weight for two cents which formerly cost six cents is worth several millions more to the people, while the reduction in newspaper, book, and magazine postage is worth a large sum to them. It was he who established the fast mail, which has been of such great accommodation and advantage to all persons engaged in business, especially in the Western States. In every act as a Cabinet officer he was mindful of the interests of the people. Every letter-writer has benefited by his reforms. They have been the only administrative ones accomplished for a decade which have perceptibly lightened the tax burdens of the people as a whole. It is hardly too much to say that the saving to people of ordinary education through the postage reductions on letters and newspapers made during Judge Gresham's administration as Postmaster-General has been equal in value to 20 millions a year.

With Judge Gresham as a candidate this would be impressed on the voters during the Presidential campaign with telling effect. The letter-writers in the Northern States of free schools would be likely to remember at the polls next November the author of the reforms through which they have profited. The best part of Congressman Adams' speech at the Fourth District convention Saturday was that in which he said, "Judge Gresham's services to the Union in the field, on the bench, and in the Cabinet mark him out as the most available and the strongest candidate of the party at this juncture." Mr. Adams did not exaggerate. Perhaps he did not dwell sufficiently on his services as a reformer of the postal service. England has erected many monuments in honor of Rowland Hill as a postal reformer. Americans can do better by recognizing Judge Gresham's service in this matter through his election to the highest office in their gift.

UTTER FAILURE OF THE HIGH WOOL TARIFF.

The chief reduction effected by the Mills bill is in putting wool on the free list. No other single item of the bill, save that on sugar, would lead to a reduction of over $2,000,000 of revenue, while the free-listing of wool will of itself cut down the surplus revenues over $13,000,000 and lead to the cheapening of clothing more than 100 millions a year. Free wool, therefore, must be considered the distinctive feature of the bill, and the ultra protectionists who have made this provision of the measure their strongest attack should be encouraged to continue the fight on the ground of their own choosing. No tariff tax is more unjustifiable than that on raw wool, and the pretense that the levy operates to protect and benefit farmers as already disproved by incontrovertible facts. Eagerly seeking to make a handle of the wool tariff because this tax was imposed ostensibly for the protection of farmers, the bounty monopoly advocates now find they have caught a Tartar, but they should not be permitted to shift the argument and abandon the ground of their own selection. Free wool is the chief provision in any genuine tariff reform bill, and on that main issue the contest must turn.

As THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly shown from the official record, the number of sheep in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota decreased during the period of high wool duties between 1867 and 1883 from 29,879,222 to 14,761,150, or a loss of one-half—a frightful decline of a product in so short a time, and so highly protected. Wool-growing was better maintained during the period of high protection in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in any other States east of the Missouri, but even in these exceptional States the loss was heavy. The Pittsburg *Post* has prepared the following table on wool-growing in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the figures being taken from the census of 1880, the agricultural report of 1887, and the Treasury report on wool prices:

1880—NO TARIFF.	
Sheep in Pennsylvania	1,631,540
Sheep in Ohio	3,546,765
Sheep in New York	2,617,855
Prices—fine	56 to 60 cents
Prices—medium	45 to 50 cents
Prices—coarse	40 to 43 cents
1887—HIGH TARIFF.	
Sheep in Pennsylvania	1,094,323
Sheep in Ohio	4,562,913
Sheep in New York	1,579,866
Prices—fine	33 to 34 cents
Prices—medium	27 to 28 cents
Prices—coarse	33 to 35 cents
SOME OF THE RESULTS.	
Decrease of sheep in three States after twenty years' high protection	559,060
Decrease in prices—fine wool	23 to 26 cents
Decrease in prices—medium wool	8 to 12 cents
Decrease in prices—coarse wool	7 cents

If such results as these had followed a reduction of duties or the placing of an article on the free list the lamentations of the high tariff monopolists would continue without ceasing; but they must now face the fact that the wool tariff failed to secure even for sheep-growing farmers the results promised, and that even in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio wool-growing declined disastrously under high protection. What was promised at the time this tariff was adopted? Mr. Stephen Colwell, the most active and influential person in devising the wool tariff of 1867, said:

Give us the needful protection and we will engage that sheep husbandry will increase and be remunerative, while woolen manufactures will expand and diversify, affording a market for the raw material and rescuing the people from their dependence on foreign lands for their clothing, which they will be able to procure permanently at home at less cost than abroad.

How completely each of these promises has been falsified! Instead of sheep-husbandry being extended and made remunerative, it has dwindled away and fallen off fully 50 per cent in the States east of the Missouri, and but for the value of sheep as mutton none of the animals could now be raised at a profit in this portion of the country. Instead of woolen manufacturing being expanded and diversified, factories can be found all through the manufacturing sections of the East that have been standing idle for years or working only on half time, and, as a leading woolen manufacturer recently said, an advertiser who would offer to buy a woolen-mill at 50 per cent of its cost would have "more answers than if he wanted a bull pup." Instead of having a home supply of wool nearly one-half the wool used in the United States is imported, notwithstanding a 41 per cent duty, and the raw wool and that embodied in woolen goods brought into this country from abroad with duties added on both cost the people at least $60,000,000 per annum. The tremendous burden of a high tax and incident bounties on an article of prime necessity used by every man, woman, and child has been endured for twenty years without producing any of the benefits promised to the farmer, the wool manufacturer, or the wearer of woolen goods.

Mr. Colwell said at the time the high woo tariff was adopted: "The protectionists "only asked that their policy should receive a "fair trial," and pointed "to the other indus- "tries wherein their promises were fulfilled." The trial was granted, and after twenty years the experiment has proved a wretched failure to the growers of sheep and an onerous burden to the people. All persons concerned in wool-growing as farmers, manufacturers, or consumers have suffered great injury and benefit has accrued to no one except a handful of wealthy ranchmen who have great flocks of sheep on the Government and cheap lands of the far Southwest herded by shepherd dogs and the underfed Mexican greasers on nominal pay. And it is the underselling of these ranchmen that has broken down the wool market and almost ruined the sheep-growing business east of the Missouri. And it is these ranchmen in the far Southwest who keep a lobby in Washington to bulldoze members of Congress and who boss and control the five Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, making them sacrifice the interests of their constituents to their greedy, selfish demands.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIANA INDORSEMENT

The Democrats of Indiana in their recent State convention not only declared for the renomination of President Cleveland but came out handsomely with an indorsement of his practice as an alleged civil-service reformer. They not only were of opinion that he has conducted the affairs of the "Executive Department with such prudence and ability as to challenge the approval of all unprejudiced people," but they were especially loud in their praises of what he had done for the reform of the civil service.

Early in his Executive career President Cleveland expressed the opinion publicly that the Indiana Democrats were the worst of the lot in this matter of civil-service reform, and emphasized it with a considerable display of indignation. It is interesting therefore to know by what process of conciliation the Indiana Democrats and the President are now *en rapport*, and to ascertain whether the Sim Coy crowd have actually surrendered to the President's doctrine that "Public office is a public trust," or his affirmation in regard to the Pendleton act, "My conception of public duty requires that this should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and I have in effect promised the people that this should be done," or whether, on the other hand, the President has surrendered to the Sim Coy doctrine that civil-service reform is a humbug and that there should be a general and remorseless proscription for political opinion.

A reference to the testimony of the Hon. William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., President of the Indiana Civil-Service Reform Association, before the select committee of the Senate to investigate the operation of the civil service, will sufficiently answer these questions. His testimony is mainly devoted to the Indianapolis Post-Office, the only one in Indiana that comes within the Pendleton law. Aquila Jones, appointed by the President, took charge of that office April 19, 1885. He at once removed the Assistant Postmaster, cashier, stamp clerk, messenger, superintendents of the registry department and carriers, and filled their places with Democrats. The next to follow was every man and woman in the sack repair department. Then came the janitors, watchman, engineer, and elevator boy, and all of them were succeeded by Democrats. It was a clean sweep from attic to cellar. No charges or complaints of inefficiency were made against any of them. The men appointed in their places were active political workers. The Postmaster himself said that the removals were made because the parties were Republicans. When a man who had passed the examination asked if there was any prospect of appointment the Postmaster answered by asking him for whom he voted at the last election. When asked if any Republicans would be appointed he answered no. The Assistant Postmaster, who, according to the testimony, is reputed to have been attached to a gambling-house before his appointment, remarked to one of the discharged men: "There are no charges at all; you have always done your work well; we want your place for a Democrat. The party pressure outside is causing removals. We are actually removing some men I think more of than the men that take their places." The result of this wholesale proscription has been the same that has obtained in other cities under similar circumstances—an almost utter demoralization of the postal service and great damage to the business-men of Indianapolis. A full official statement of this business was laid before Secretary Vilas and the President, but no change of Postmaster has ever been made, although the Pendleton law was completely evaded and nullified by Jones. Mr. Foulke called personally upon the President and laid before him not only the status of the Indianapolis Post-Office, but the lists of all the Postmasters removed in the State, in none of whose cases had charges been made. His testimony at this point is interesting:

Q.—You came to Washington with these lists? A.—Yes, sir; I came to Washington with these lists and with a statement, and I left a copy of these lists with President Cleveland. I found that the President knew of it and appeared to approve of it. He said that it was not possible to make an investigation or to let the parties know what the charges were against them; that that would be turning each case into a judicial investigation, which they could not do.

I asked him then why he required that any charges should be made? He said they were trying to do the best they could, and he said that he regretted that I had made the investigation. I told him that sometimes the charges were made by persons utterly irresponsible and sometimes by those who did not pretend to know the facts, and that the charges were sometimes false, and it was not possible to secure reform in the position until at least both sides had some chance to be heard. He said the department had to get the information as best they could, and that he hoped we would go along; that he had great difficulty in bringing many of his party up to his ideas of civil-service reform, and that Indiana was a particularly bad State.

I told him I knew this and appreciated the difficulties of the situation; that I had made these inquiries with a view of giving him correct information in the matter; and I left with him the lists embodying the results of the investigation.

No action has ever been taken on it. This testimony shows that the Sim Coy crowd have not gone over to the President but the President has gone over to them. They have indorsed his style of civil-service reform because it is their style—namely: proscription for political opinion and rewards for the manipulators of local politics. They feel and have the right to feel that they have a copartner in the White House who is disgracing the civil-service and making it contemptible. They would have been criminally ungrateful had they failed to indorse him.

MINNESOTA TO INDIANA.

Minnesota, like Illinois, has no favorit son to present to the National Republican Convention this year as a candidate for the Presidency. It prefers, like Illinois, to support the most available candidate presented by the other States, and the one whose character and record will give most promise of Republican victory in November. The general opinion in the State seems to be that Judge Gresham is that candidate. Over fifty of the local Republican papers in Minnesota express a preference for him. These local papers do not so much endeavor to make or direct opinion as to follow it. Their preferences may be taken, therefore, as a fair criterion of Republican sentiment in the State. Another strong indication in this direction is that many of the candidates for the Republican nominations for Congress are outspoken Gresham men. They would hardly be so pronounced in their choice if they did not know that advocacy of Gresham would commend them to those whom they would make their constituents.

Mr. Robert G. Evans, formerly a strong Blaine man, who is a member of the Republican National Committee from the State, frankly admits that the drift of sentiment among the Minnesota Republicans is now strongly for the Indiana jurist. He says:

So far as I can judge the feeling is strongly in favor of Judge Gresham, though each of the other candidates prominently before the country is well thought of and each has his friends in the State. . . . There seems to be confidence in his ability to carry New York. If Indiana could bury her local prejudices and present her strongest man [Gresham] to the convention she would be doing the whole country a favor.

This last sentence presents the whole situation tersely and effectively. If Indiana will but agree to unite in favor of its strongest candidate he will undoubtedly receive the nomination. But it will be useless for Indiana to persist in the support of a candidate whose nomination would mean the loss of States that were carried for Blaine four years ago. Again, to quote Mr. Evans: "What the Republicans want this fall is a candidate to win, and no nonsense about it." The Republican Convention will not accept from Indiana or any other State a candidate whose nomination would put the party on the defensive from the start, one whose record would need apology and explanation every day during a four months' campaign, and one who would be opposed certainly by the workingmen of the Pacific slope and of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, no matter what explanations or apologies are made. In other words, it will not accept Ben Harrison.

The attitude of the Minnesota Republicans as presented by Mr. Evans is that of the Republicans of Illinois, of Wisconsin, of West Virginia, of Pennsylvania, and generally speaking of those States that have no "favorit sons" desirous of the doubtful compliment of one State's vote in the National Convention. Let Indiana present its strongest man and the whole difficulty is solved.

It must be evident to the dullest comprehension in the Hoosier State by this time that Gen. Harrison has no strength outside of it. So far as known not a solitary delegate has been selected in his favor in any other State or Territory, and it is not likely that any one will be. The mention of his name evokes no enthusiasm. It is received in cold silence whenever it is uttered. What, then, is the use of the Indiana Republicans nominating such a candidate? Why not present a candidate the mention of whose name evokes cheers and kindles enthusiasm in every gathering of Republicans throughout the Nation, whose record needs no defense, and whose career and public services form a platform on which the Republican party can all unite and march to victory?

It is to be hoped that the Indiana State Convention this week will take cognizance of the feeling among Republicans outside the State in favor of its distinguished son, Judge Gresham. As Mr. Evans well expressed it, if Indiana can bury its local prejudices and present its strongest man it will do the whole country a favor, and it will have the proud privilege of selecting the next President from among its own sons.

Watching Their Booms.

With bowed head and ears distended, who are these that watch and wait,
While the light of expectation shimmers in their bulging eyes?
For what image sweet or splendid do they scan the glass of Fate,
With what hot hope are they fevered, with what fire of vain surmise?

Low they lie and listen, longing for the coming of the Boom,
For the first bar of the thunder, ere the lightning start its jag;
Sound, O lusty-lunged ding-donging of the horo-
Some note to cheer these watchers, whose spirits sink and sag.

For a chill of terror ices Pinkston's widower, Honest John,
As on Foraker he muses, and the breeches of coffee sack;
And he fears there'll be a crisis, and his Buckeye votes be gone,
And the Sherman boom be shunted upon the Foraker track.

Wrapped up in the Sanguine Banner, Foraker to the South howls "Boo!"
Yet the dark suspicion haunts him that his boom is in his eye;
Harrison of Indiana, grandson of old Tippecanoe,
Trembles every moment lest the lightning pass him by.

Flat upon a prairie in Iowa lies the slyboots, Allison,
Almost dagged out now with waiting to hear the people call;
In the Bay State, Hoar, the chum of Noah, stretches out to catch the bun;
Waits among the Wolverines Alger, great of barrel and of gall.

Not too hopeful, very coyly, in the Wooden Nutmeg State
Stout Joe Hawley keeps his vigil, scans a dim and dismal sky;
Shelby Cullom, bland and oily, cries, "I'm not a candidate;
Ready, all the same, if asked for, to speak up, "Lo, here be I."

See the *arbiter bibendi*, Gotham's glory, C. M. D.,
How the weight of looked-for laurels bends and bows his head;
Ah, it's no use to pretend—He hears a boom nor weak nor wee;
But the child's not always healthiest that is on taffy fed.

Hush! What long-drawn, thin-piped wailing sobs and whimpers in the air
Like some ghostly whisper soughing through the catacombs of old?
'Tis the feeble pipe and ailing of a good man in despair,
'Tis Our Own Evarts sighing, "Busted, Left, Dished, Done for, Sold!"

O, ye weary vigil-keepers, ye distrustful ones that trust,
What shall guerdon your long waiting, what, O, what the harvest be?
Shall not tears o'erflow your peepers if the watchword "Blaine or bust"
Should be howled by the convention when the Plumed Knight's on the sea?
—*New York Sun.* (*Dem.*).

THE TRIBUNE has received several letters recently from admirers of Henry George and his land nationalization "fad." All these epistles propose to discuss at great length some one or other of the details or so-called "principles" involved in the George theories. THE TRIBUNE must decline at present to rediscuss Georgeism. The columns of this paper were opened to such discussion during the months of July, August, and September of last year and at other times. In our editorial columns the absurdity and foolishness of the Georgeite arguments were demonstrated sufficiently to satisfy every reasonable person. More important matters of greater interest to THE TRIBUNE'S readers demand our space and attention now. As a rule the Georgeite faddists are of the class who cannot be convinced by argument, however overwhelming, any more than a lunatic in an insane asylum. They will continue in their old opinions, no matter how absurd they may be shown to be. For the views of THE TRIBUNE on the Georgiete theories the faddists have only to turn to our editorial columns for the latter part of August and the early part of September of last year.

DAKOTA has just had another snow-storm, and the feeling among Democratic statesmen is that she will experience a great deal of severe cold weather yet before she gets into the Union.

"O, MR. CAHOKIA!" exclaimed the young lady from Boston, clasping her hands and speaking with rapt enthusiasm, "have you never tried to delve into the mysteries of theosophy? Have you never stood on the threshold of its enchanted domain and almost felt your soul wandering off into a vague, dreamy realm where space and time are obliterated and the cycles of the long-forgotten past roll in upon you in measureless volume and transcendent grandeur, yet with no sense of oppression—where the soul expands amid environments that fleshly limitations cannot hamper or restrict and breathes exultantly the glorious atmosphere of creation's radiant morn?"

"Never, Miss Howjames! never, so help me John Rogers!" protested the young man from St. Louis, aghast; "I swore off last New-Year's Day."

COUSIN BENNY FOLSOM, it may be proper to say, was not a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court. His present visit to this country is for the purpose of breathing again the air of his native land and presenting to his relatives a few fine specimens of Sheffield jack-knives.

THE courts having decided that Fanny Davenport's play of "La Tosca" is not an infringement on Maurice Barrymore's "Nadjeska," it will be necessary for Mr. Barrymore, if he wishes to make his play a success, to prove that it is nastier than "La Tosca."

A RUMOR reaches us that Postmaster Dowdall of Peoria is on his way home from Washington on the limited express with the largest flea east of the Allegheny Mountains in his off ear.

"MY DEAR SIR," wrote a subscriber to the editor of the *Literary Meanderings*, "will you kindly do me the favor to discontinue the paper you are sending me? I have no objection to the paper itself, but the sight of it reminds me unpleasantly once a week of that poker debt of $5 you have owed me for the last year and a half and have never offered to pay, you long-eared, spindle-shanked, knock-kneed, wall-eyed scoundrel! Keep your vile sheet to yourself, and keep your miserable carcass out of my way!"

ACCORDING to the New York *Truth* Mr. Yerkes says he is in Chicago to make money, and if it were not for what he expects to make out of this city he would leave it and never set his foot in the place again. The unavoidable inference is that Mr. Yerkes could be induced to shorten his stay here if it paid him better to go somewhere else. Does Boston wish to purchase any more of Chicago's distinguished citizens?

CHICAGO gets the Chief Justice, but we call Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's attention to the fact that Chicago continues to be modest.

AN exchange points out one advantage to be derived from a Cleveland and Gray ticket. It will give the campaign poets a name that will rhyme. A general knowledge of this fact will result in the almost certain nomination of Bill English for Vice-President instead of Gray.

IN answer to the inquiry of a correspondent: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road is running as formerly, but the strike is still on. That is to say, the strikers are still off.

JAY GOULD speaks of going to India on a visit. Perhaps he wants the Taj Mahal.

BY the way, what did Minister Phelps come to America for, anyhow?

THE New York *Graphic* learns with regret that the Emperor of Brazil is writing a poem of sixteen stanzas on spring. THE TRIBUNE will take pleasure in publishing it, friend Pedro. Send it to this office. It would be wasted on the dreary literary atmosphere of New York.

WHEN was the Psalmist 'way down in the mouth? When he sang "I am like a pelican." *New York Mail and Express.*

Which one of Mr. Shepard's recently-acquired editors has charge of the Biblical conundrum department? Some unregenerate son of Baal is taking a wicked advantage of his temporary absence from his post of duty.

CURRENT NOTES.

Brown—Does your wife keep her temper well? Jones—Um—um—or some, but I get the most of it.—*Washington Critic.*

A political candidate will often win a man over to his side by a simple drink. This is what is known as a "winning smile."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Gentleman—"How is your wife, Uncle Rastus—convalescent?" Uncle Rastus—"O, no sir; I heerd de doctah say dis mornin' dat she am gittin' bettah."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Maud (before the laughing hyena's cage)—How mean! Here we've been twenty minutes and the hyena hasn't laughed once! Ella—Strange, and he's been eying your spring hat, too!—*Life.*

"Who made this hash?" "Why, my new Boston cook, of course." "Then please return to her these remnants of a pair of eyeglasses, and tell her that she needn't give her dishes such an intellectual flavor hereafter."—*Boston Gazette.*

Husband (all ready for the theatre)—I declare, dear, it's raining hard. Wife (buttoning her gloves)—Well, what's a little rain? One would think from your tone of voice that we were about starting for church.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Denver paper commenting on an evening party says that the ladies all wore "distinct evening dresses." We shall have to bow to the Denver ladies. In this part of the country evening dresses are prone to be indistinct.—*The Epoch.*

Friend (to Mormon lady)—You are very happy with your husband, are you not, Mrs. Bringham? Mrs. Bringham—Very. We are devoted to each other, and he has such perfect confidence in my judgment that he confides all of his little love affairs to me.—*Life.*

Spirit of Charles Dickens—So you are the late Matthew Arnold, are you? Newly arrived spirit—Yes. Spirit of Charles Dickens—Well, I want to condole with you on that American criticism business. I've passed through the same experience myself.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Mamma," anxiously whispered Miss Overtherhine, a fashionable belle of Cincinnati whose mother was giving a grand evening party, "an awful blunder has happened!" "Why, you alarm me, Lulu, dear," said the mother in consternation; "what is it?" "It is not yet 12 o'clock, and there are only five kegs of beer left."—*New York Sun.*

"And in conclusion, my beloved brethren," said the preacher impressively, "let me say that if your steps falter, and your heart grows weak, and your soul seems enveloped in darkness, do not give up. Let your watchword be: 'I will never give up!' Amen." The meagreness of the collection proved how deeply these words had impressed the congregation.—*Life.*

"Doctor," asked Mr. Goodswallow, anxously, "my eyes are growing weak and watery. I read a good deal after supper. Do you think it is the lamplight or the fine print that injures my eyes?" "N-no," replied Dr. Seegood, "I think it is the glasses." "The blamed old fool," said Goodswallow, telling his friends about it, "when he knows as well as I do that I never wear spectacles. And when I asked him what I had better do he told me to take the pledge. I half believe he was drunk."—*Burdette.*

PERSONALS.

Harriet Beecher Stowe announces that she has placed all her papers in the hands of her son, and he will issue the only authorized story of her life.

Congressman Hogg of West Virginia recently predicted that Senator Kenna would be elected to a successor four years from now. The modesty of these alleged statesmen of West Virginia is positively overwhelming. Why should they wait so long?

Miss Eliza Bliss of Rehoboth, Conn., supplied a tramp with a meal the other day. While she was preparing the food the tramp sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and at the same time he stole the lady's pocketbook and $25 from her bureau drawer.

Miss Minnie Freeman, one of the alleged heroines of the Nebraska blizzard, is denounced by a correspondent at this late day as having profited from her reputation for a gallant deed which she never performed. The charge is improbable upon its face.

Representative Gibson of Maryland called on President Cleveland a few days ago. Mr. Cleveland was cordial and asked earnestly: "Are the terrapin biting lively this spring, Mr. Gibson?" The Maryland statesman explained that terrapin are now out of season.

Queen Victoria is said to have been so liberal during her recent trip abroad as to excite much comment among those around her. At Charlottenburg she gave golden snuff-boxes, diamonds, etc., to a half-dozen Princes, Princesses, and Generals, and gave liberal tips to all the servants.

Editor Shepard of the New York *Mail and Express* continues to illuminate his columns daily with a text of Scripture. Nevertheless he is charged by the New York *Times* with using his paper to bear a certain stock and then buying it in through his brokers at the depreciation produced by his attacks.

Justice William Strong of the United States Supreme Court, retired, is now 80 years of age. He is a tall, fine-looking man who does not appear to be more than 60. His clean-out face resembles Gladstone's, though it is not so wrinkled. Justice Strong seems to be as active a one as ever. He has his salary of $10,000 a year and a good income besides, but he still lectures on constitutional law in one of the Washington schools and sometimes gives professional advice.

The Rev. Heber Newton, one of the leading New York divines, in his sermon last Sunday spoke of the *Mail and Express* as "an evening paper, which, under the thin guise of honoring the Bible by printing miscellaneous extracts from it at the head of its editorial columns, is malevolently seeking to bring our sacred Scripture into contempt—an aim to be reprobated by all pious people who do abhor such a shepherding of the masses into infidelity."

Miss Amelie Rives, the authoress, will visit Cincinnati during the May music festival. She has written a letter to the New York *Graphic* in which she says that the brutal criticisms and the anonymous letters made her ill, but that as soon as she comprehended the vileness of the assaults and their injustice she continued to calmly work as she always has from childhood up. She says also that she hasn't the faintest idea of being coerced or bullied, and that if some of her critics mistake passion for sensuality she should not be blamed.

Miss Linda Gilbert, the philanthropist, has in fifteen years established twenty-two libraries in prisons in different States, procured employment for 6,000 ex-convicts, 400 of which number she established in business in a small way. Not 10 per cent of them have turned out unsatisfactorily

THE BASE TORY INTRIGUE.

ROME-RULERS GREATLY AROUSED OVER THE VATICAN'S DECREE.

Thomas Power O'Connor Makes a Bitter Onslaught on the Government for Its Attack on the Irish by Such a Method—Denunciation by London Newspapers—John Boyle O'Reilly Declares the Decree Not the Pope's, but a Fabrication.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, April 30.—T. P. O'Connor tonight thus indignantly speaks of the Pope's Irish circular:

"Irish leaders and the Irish people have now a great opportunity, to which we believe they will not be unequal. Their political independence has been attacked. A number of English Tories, acting under the inspiration and patronage of the Tory Government, have obtained from the head of the church, to which a majority of them belong, a document denouncing their political action. This attack has come upon them when Ireland stands with her back to the wall fighting a most brutal and one of the most perilous assaults ever made on her life, hope, and liberties. Such an attack might be allowed to pass by without other comment than a smile if the times were ordinary; but it has come in a moment of Ireland's agony—nay, this is not putting it strongly enough; it is no exaggeration to say that out of the battle which Ireland is now waging she must come a political corpse or a living and immortal nation. If ever there was a time when a blow was cruel, perilous, wanton, it is at such a moment. We shall never perhaps be able to discover the methods by which this attack on Ireland has been brought about. Of course the Tory Government is at the bottom of it. What they promised they have held out. What they are prepared to give we have as yet no means of knowing, and if the question were put in the House of Commons the answer would be evasive or mendacious; but we all know what are the main facts of the case, and we may sum up their substance by saying that the liberties of Ireland have been sacrificed to a base Tory intrigue. If Ireland were to submit to such things, then Ireland would show herself but little worthy of freedom, which in a few years will be bestowed upon her by hands of Englishmen whom Ireland's heroic and obstinate struggle for liberty has turned from enemies to loving friends."

DUBLIN, April 30.—The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, presiding at a meeting of electors at Inchicore, Ireland, urged his hearers to take no notice of the reports that were being circulated concerning the Pope's decree. When Archbishop Walsh returned he would make their conscience perfectly easy. Messrs. Clancy, Redmond, and Kenny, members of Parliament, also spoke, advising the people not to take action until the text of the decree had been published.

A meeting composed of Irishmen and Englishmen held at Aldershot condemned the Pope's decree, and resolved to form a branch of the home-rule organization and to cease contributing Peter's pence.

The Irish Parliamentary party will take no steps in connection with the decree but will leave the question on its merits to the appreciation of the people. The promoters and supporters of the plan of campaign do not expect that the decree will act as a serious check to the enterprises.

The Mitchellstown Branch of the National League has discussed the decree and has decided that it will not take its politics from Rome.

Notices have been posted in Kilruch threatening the doom of James Carey (the Phœnix Park informer) to any one dealing with the innkeeper who harbored a constable who assulted a priest during the efforts of the authorities to suppress a meeting of the National League at that place.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The Thunderer Intimates that the Decree Will End the Plan of Campaign.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 30.—The leader in the *Times* today on the Papal decree includes the following passages:

"The Irish priesthood and the Irish peasantry will think twice and thrice before upholding the 'plan of campaign' and the organization of the league in the face of the Papal condemnation. It is notorious that a majority of the priesthood, who have been forced against their wills into the movement, are glad of an excuse to extricate themselves from a dubious and dangerous position. The peasantry may have a hankering after the advantages of dishonesty, though of late they seem to be much less certain and unqualified; but it is not easy to believe that they will incur the severe censure of the church for the sake of enforcing boycotting and maintaining the supremacy of the league. In view of the fact that in a great number of cases priests have been active organizers and illicit treasurers of the 'plan of campaign,' the Papal decree, even if it affected the clergy only, should be of very great significance, but if it extends to the laity and embraces in its condemnation ordinary membership of the league its importance can hardly be overestimated. It would be a curious sort of Protestantism which could show jealousy of the interference of the Papacy for the vindication among those of the Roman Catholic faith of the elementary principles of morality recognized by all civilized communities. To deny the infallibility of the Pope—who has not acted with anything like precipitation or without the most careful inquiry—would subject Roman Catholics to the imputation of heresy."

LONDON, April 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the Papal decree, says: "The Pope's blunder amazes us. It will make no difference in the condition of affairs in Ireland, while the alliance with the Pope will displease England."

The *St. James' Gazette* asks what Mr. Gladstone thinks of his position now. What the Vatican delares to be a damning sin Mr. Gladstone, it says, considers exclusive dealing.

The *Globe* says: "Archbishop Walsh doubtless did his uttermost to refute Mgr. Persico's statements relative to the condition of affairs in Ireland. It is possible, as the *Daily News* intimates, that the Pope has been threatened with something like a schism. The decree means that law and order, which were menaced by the junction of a strong British party with the Parnellites, have now, in the Vatican's opinion, overcome the disturbing forces assailing them."

The *Star* denounces the decree as cruel, perfious, and wanton. It says that Ireland, fighting with her back to the wall, will never, perhaps, discover the methods by which the attack was instigated. If Ireland submits to sacrifice her liberties to a base Tory intrigue she will be unworthy of the freedom which in a few years Englishmen will grant her if she maintains her demands." The paper summons Englishmen to denounce their Ministers' intrigue. Ireland, it declares, will accept political advice and counsel from no power but her chosen political leaders.

The *Standard* argues that the effect of the decree will be disastrous to the National League by lessening its contributions.

The *Standard* says that the leaders of the opposition intend to adopt a more active policy for the remainder of the session of Parliament. It is understood that the Parnellites will not take action as a whole against the Papal decree. It is probable that some of them will write resenting letters. The exact terms of the decree are still a profound secret in Rome outside the Vatican. The main points were undoubtedly published in pursuance of instructions sent to the higher clergy.

The *News* says: The publication of the Papal decree reduces the matter to narrow limits. It will proably have little practical effect, for the account of the plan of campaign given by the Vatican will not be accepted as accurate by those defending it. The Nationalists are presented with good advice, not in a menacing spirit, and it is unlikely that the decree will cause much excitement."

THE POPE'S DECREE.

Latest Information from Rome as to the Vatican's Intentions.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Rome says that the College of the Holy Office was charged to examine Mgr. Persico's reports, and whether Catholics belonging to the National League were guilty of sin and debarred from absolution. The congregation, the Pope presiding, replied in the affirmative, and drew up a decree to that effect. Cardinal Simeoni, acting under the Pope's orders, forwarded the decree to Ireland, with special instructions to Mgr. Persico and the Irish Episcopacy, when instructing the clergy to enforce it, to inform them that they must refuse absolution to any one declining to renounce membership in the National League. It is further stated that neither the league nor its political claims are explicitly condemned by the Holy Office, which confines itself to declaring that the methods employed are contrary to the religious duties of Catholics. The Pope approved the decision, without in any way entering into political questions pending between England and Ireland. Archbishop Walsh is still in Rome, in compliance with orders from the Vatican.

Cardinal Simeoni has written a letter to the Irish Bishops from the Propganda inclosing the Papal decree.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The decree will always command the tenants' respect, but the people understand their own affairs too well to allow hostile machinations to prevail. They have vigilant and able advocates, like Archbishop Walsh, in Rome and Archbishops and Bishops at home, whose support will never fail them."

IS THE DECREE BOGUS?

John Boyle O'Reilly Declares the Published Document to Be a Fabrication.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—[Special.]—John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the *Pilot*, whose correspondent in Rome cabled a few days ago to Boston in effect that the decree of the Pope on the campaign in Ireland would be directly opposit in its tone to the decree which was published in all the newspapers, said this morning that he had no hesitation in declaring the decree as published a fabrication.

"It did not have," he said, "the usual ecclesiastical earmarks, and the language was not of that dignified tone which is characteristic of the pronunciamentos sent out from the Vatican. Further, it did not get publicity in the way that such documents usually do. The ordinary course is to send the decisions to the Bishops, by whom they are transmitted to the priests, and by them read in the churches. And after that they are given to the public prints.

"That the Holy Father has taken the subject under his consideration is likely. And that he has made some communication to the Bishop is possible. But his advice or admonition would not be given first to the newspapers. The latest cablegram I have from Rome stigmatizes the reports that the Pope has condemned the plan of campaign as false in letter and spirit. The principle of the campaign is not touched but only certain abuses, such, for instance, as the forcing of tenants into membership. In a word, the rescript as published is not for a certainty the Pope's document, and the reports issued must necessarily be false, as the newspaper correspondents can have no means of getting at the original text.

Opinions in New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Few things have angered the lovers of political freedom so much as the Pope's decree on the Irish "plan of campaign," published today. Among several curious things which were told in this connection today was this: That Mgr. Persico's mother was an English woman, and that the Monsignor, who had been sent to Ireland to study the question, was influenced by his pro-Anglicism to make an adverse report upon which report the Papal condemnation had been based.

CARL SCHURZ BANQUETED.

Distinguished Berliners Do Honor to the German-American.

BERLIN, April 30.—A banquet was given at the Kaiser Hotel last evening in honor of Carl Schurz. Count Herbert Bismarck, several members of the Reichstag, and other distinguished persons were present. Prof. Gneist, in proposing the health of Mr. Schurz, said that as a popular orator, as leader of an army corps in the civil war, as a Senator, and as a Minister in a model Administration Mr. Schurz had always remained the same true man. Mr. Schurz replied:

"I stand here as a simple American citizen of German birth. We of German birth in America entertain for our extensive commonwealth love as for a bride, which, however, does not diminish our affection for our old mother. We greeted with great enthusiasm the completion and union of the German fatherland under the leadership of the brave Hohenzollern race and the manner in which the Imperial Chancellor raised himself, like a colossal figure in the world's history, above all the statesmen of his time, placing Germany as a power of the first magnitude in the family of nations, while utilizing his victories and maintaing peace among the peoples of Europe. The preservation of a friendly understanding between the German fatherland and the American Republic is dearer to German-Americans than anything else. If a difference of opinion with reference to commercial interests should occur it is to be hoped that wise measures on both sides will overcome itin the course of time."

Mr. Chapman Coleman, the First Secretary of the United States Legation, made a speech, in which he referred to the cordial relations always existing between Prussia and America as being further developed under the Empire to the advantage of both nations.

Mr. Coleman was followed by Count Herbert Bismarck, who, in the course of his remarks, gave assurance of the unceasing endeavors of the Imperial Government for the furtherance of reciprocal, friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Schurz will shortly be received by Prince Bismarck.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to Give Col. King-Harman a Salary Passes the Second Reading.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour, in moving the second reading of the bill to pay a salary to Col. King-Harman as Under Secretary for Ireland, urged the necessity of having a salary attached to the post.

Mr. John Morley moved that the bill be rejected. He reminded the House of the distinct pledge given by the Government that no salary would be attached to the office. The appointment of Col. King-Harman to the post was regarded by the people as a distinct indication that the Government was taking sides in the social war racing in Ireland. The office was wholly needless, and was created to give something to a man whom the Ministry found on their hands. It was an appointment which had plucked out by the roots any confidence which the Irish had still felt in the Government. [Cheers.]

After a heated debate the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 226 to 177.

In the debate on Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Commission bill Mr. Balfour offered to give favorable consideration to any suggestions of amendments which would improve its working.

Mr. Parnell said he failed to see the necessity for the bill, which was frivolous and unsubstantial to the last degree. The proper thing was to increase the number of subcommissions, not to raise the already swollen, bloated salaries of the Irish County Court Judges.

A motion for the second reading of the bill was then carried by a vote of 228 to 139.

Notice has been given of 207 Liberal amendments and of 162 Conservative and dissident amendments to the Local Government bill.

Passengers for America.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, April 30.—On the Etruria, bound for New York, are W. R. Grace and son, Viscount Kaiyeda, the Rev. Canon Kennard, and the Duke of Marlborough.

Late arrivals are: At the Grand Hotel, Aix-les-Bains, Rear-Admiral Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carleton and family of six persons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Oswald Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingstone, Mrs. Bowler and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dana and sons.

On the Stock Exchanges.

LONDON, April 30.—On the Stock Exchange today business was active, and prices closed firm. Foreign securities were strong. American railroad securities were largely bought on both English and New York account. The advance ranges from 20 to 20⅜.

PARIS, April 30.—On the bourse today business was quiet, with an undecided tone. Three per cent rentes for money receded 10 centimes, Panama Canal, 8½ francs, and Rio Tinto 7½ francs. Suez Canal rose 6¼ francs.

BERLIN, April 30.—The boerse was buoyant today. Crédit Anstalt was especially in demand and advanced 3½ per cent. Hungarians rose ⅝ per cent, and other foreigners ¼ per cent. St. Petersburg exchange was quoted at 166, and roubles at 165¼. Private discount was easier at 1½.

VIENNA, April 30.—On the boerse here today there was strong speculative buying on a large scale. Crédit Anstalt rose 6 florins and Anglo-Austrian Bank 3 florins, while Hungarian gold rente gained ⅝ per cent.

MORE HARMONY IN BERLIN

AFFECTING INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE CROWN PRINCE AND HIS MOTHER.

A Report that the Empress and Her Son Have Settled Their Differences—The Emperor's Condition—The Row Among the Doctors Takes a Serious Turn—Boulanger Makes a Protest—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, April 30.—It is reported that a touching interview occurred last night between the Crown Prince William and his mother, the Empress Victoria. The conference lasted nearly an hour, and both mother and son were for the greater part of the time in tears. This is the first instance of filial affection shown by the Prince to his mother, it is said, during the Emperor's illness. Empress Augusta yesterday gave an audience to Prince Bismarck. The doctors urge the Empress to take at least one day's respit from her constant attendance upon the Emperor. Her Majesty has not left the castle since the departure of Queen Victoria.

The Emperor passed a quet night last night. His fever has almost entirely subsided. His general condition is unchanged. It is reported that the Emperor's physicians are considering the advisability of issuing bulletins only on alternate days. The Cologne *Gazette* has been compelled to publish another letter from Dr. Mackenzie, in which he declares that its statement that the Emperor wore an unsuitable tube for eighteen hours is utterly false. Dr. Bergmann has retired from attendance upon the Emperor. His place is filled by Dr. Bardeleben, Director of the Department of Clinical Surgery at the Charity Hospital.

Prof. Bergmann wrote to the Chief Court Marshal requesting to be relieved from attendance on the Emperor on the ground that it was best that the patient should not be treated by two physicians unable to agree. The Emperor approved Prof. Bergmann's course and the latter withdrew from the case.

The tension between Dr. Mackenzie and Prof. Bergmann is extreme. When Dr. Mackenzie wrote to the papers recently Dr. Bergmann wrote to Dr. Mackenzie requesting that their intercourse be confined to their medical duties. Dr. Mackenzie proposed that Dr. Bardeleben be summoned before Bergmann resigned.

After the Emperor arose today he spent some time at an open window and was refreshed by the balmy air. During the day he received Gen. von Winterfeld and Wilmowski.

A sensation has been caused here by a report that orthodox preachers in several Prussian towns are praying that the Emperor may have an early release from his sufferings.

Friday Prince Bismarck went to visit the historian, Von Sybel, but not finding him at home left at his house a note which was as follows:

"I beg you to accept my cordial congratulations and thanks for your coöperation for so many years in our common patriotic work."

BOULANGER ENTERS PROTEST.

He Does Not Indorse the Warlike Ideas Attributed to Him.

PARIS, April 30.—Gen. Boulanger has written a letter protesting against the warlike ideas that have been attributed to him. He wishes now to declare distinctly before France and Europe that democratic France is maligned by being credited with thoughts of aggression, to which he has ever been and still remains resolutely opposed.

The affray Saturday night between Boulangists and a party of students who came out from the Students' Club, in which several shots were fired, though few persons were injured, was not in this city, but at Toulouse. The conflict was resumed last night, but was suppressed by the police without any serious results.

M. Brumier, Republican, was yesterday elected member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Haute-Saone by a vote of 25,000 to 13,000 for M. Marchant, the Radical candidate. The Radical defeats in three Provincial by elections are considered as indicative of a reaction in the Boulangist movement. In Paris the Boulanger fever is cooling.

At a dejeuner given in his honor by the Bordeaux Council General yesterday President Carnot said that a policy characterized by sang froid, wisdom, prudence, and liberty was necessary to insure respect for the laws. Such a policy would guarantee peace both abroad and at home and such was the policy he intended to follow.

At Rochefort the President was given a reception, after which he visited the arsenal and the hospital. At the hospital he conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon a nurse, and in the course of his speech of presentation he said: "In decorating you I decorate the entire order of nurses."

M. Habert, who killed M. Dupuis in a duel yesterday, and the four seconds have been arrested. The combatants were prominent art critics.

ANOTHER PARIS DUEL.

A Club Incident That Will Lead to a Hostile Meeting.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 30.—Duelists are at it again. The encounter which cost Dupuis, the artist, his life yesterday is likely to be followed by another tomorrow morning. The principals are the Duc de Grammont, a well-known sportsman, and M. Raimbrault, a fellow-member of the Cercle de la Rue Royale. Both men are dreadful lady-killers, and it seems both have lately been paying court to the same beauty. Sunday evening as the Duc and M. Raimbrault were sitting at the green table at their club with a knot of friends M. Raimbrault began to tell spicy stories of his rival's amorous achievements. At first he drew the line at banter, but presently the banter became perilously pointed. The Duke grew fidgety, but M. Raimbrault did not notice it. The appreciation of his friends seemed to stimulate his fancy. At last he went beyond bounds altogether. Nothing happened, however, till he chaffingly accused the Duke of having used his name to ingratiate himself cheaply into the good graces of a lady. "The other night," said M. Raimbrault, "I called on a lady who shall be nameless. She refused to see me. I sent my card in the second time with the same result. A third message proved equally fruitless, but this time the lady gave me a clew to her coldness." Here he paused, and, pointing mockingly at the Duke across the table, said: "Look here, when you go there again don't use my name and get the door shut against me." There was a laugh, followed instantly by dead silence, as the Duke, turning pale and red with wrath, suddenly rose, leant across the table, and slapped the joker in the face. After this, of course, a meeting was unavoidable. Honor must be satisfied.

THE CASE OF MR. NOLAN, M. P.

A Commons Committee Unable to Find Cause to Censure Him.

LONDON, April 30.—Joseph Nolan, a Nationalist member of Parliament, was reexamined today before the Committee on the Admission of Strangers to Parliament. He admitted that he introduced in Parliament two women of the name of Millen, but he said he did not know they were the daughters of a reputed dynamiter. He had conversed with Millen on the situation in Ireland, and Millen did not give him the impression of being connected in any way with politics or with dynamite plots, or anything of that sort. He had had no previous knowledge of him.

Chief Detective Munro deposed that Millen, when he sent his daughters to London, directed that only Nolan should escort them about. Nolan called three times at the house of Kitty Millen, and on one occasion remained two hours. He took her to the House of Commons and afterwards escorted her sister, Florence, there. He also accompanied both of the sisters about the city. The witness said he got his information from members of the family with which Kitty Millen staid. If he got a change to capture Millen he would prove the latter's connection with the Fenian raids of 1867.

After Munro had concluded his testimony the committee drafted a report to the House in which they avoided censuring Mr. Nolan.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sultan of Morocco Likely to Make More Trouble.

TANGIER, April 30.—The Sultan of Morocco hesitates to submit to arbitration the dispute between his Government and the United States regarding the imprisonment at Rabat of persons under the American Consular protection. Mr. Lewis, the American Consul, is awaiting further orders from Washington.

Trouble Brewing Between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, April 30.—The Turkish Government has recalled the Turkish Minister at Athens, and has demanded that Greece shall dismiss her Consul at Monastir and other Greek officials in Macedonia. The Porte claims that these officials have been fomenting political agitations under the cover of brigandage, assisted by Russian agents. Greece has not complied with the demand for the removal of her Consul at Monastir, who denies the charge against him.

Pickpockets Cause a Fatal Panic.

PRAGUE, April 30.—Today in a menagerie here, where a crowd of 1,500 persons had assembled, a pickpocket raised a cry of "Fire," which caused a stampede for the doors. During the frantic efforts of the crowd to escape six persons were trampled to death and many others seriously injured.

A Gale on the Atlantic.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—A furious gale prevails here. The Inman Line steamer City of Chicago was compelled to seek shelter in the inner harbor and transfer her mails and passengers.

News Notes by Cable.

There was a panic in the London tin market. The French syndicate ceased buying. The cash price dropped from £166 to £105 per ton, and little changed hands at this price.

Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister, went out driving in Wiesbaden yesterday. The effects of his stroke of paralysis have nearly disappeared. He will remain in Wiesbaden for several weeks.

A desperate conflict took place Sunday at a mosque at Domanhour, near Alexandria, Egypt. A number of escaped prisoners had taken refuge in the mosque and refused to surrender to the police, who had surrounded the building. In the fight that followed fifteen of the convicts were killed and two wounded. The police lost four men, killed and wounded.

Burglars broke into a jewelry store in Munich and carried away goods valued at £25,000.

While the Parliamentary Committee on the Army bill was discussing that measure in Pesth yesterday the younger Andrassy asked why the bill was not postponed until autumn, when the usual decadal revision was due. Premier Tisza replied that the Government had the weightiest reasons for not delaying until then.

Advices from Suakin state that the garrison stationed there is daily expecting an attack by rebels.

The condition of affairs in Crete is of a threatening character. Murders are of frequent occurrence. The Governor of the island has resigned, being unable to keep the people under control.

PRESERVE YOUR COMPLEXION.

THE combination of the Oils and Alkali (Soda) must be complete to form a perfect or true soap, such as will not burn, or redden and irritate the skin. The IVORY SOAP is 99 44/100 % pure, which insures its being perfectly harmless, and will leave the skin clear, white and velvety.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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THE PUTNAM

COURTS GOOD TRADE.

Our CLOTHING creates an increasing demand.

Being of a finer grade, yet moderate in price, it hits the popular need. Years of experience in manufacturing for a critical public has given us the foremost place in both workmanship and fit. When compared with high-priced tailors' work you cannot distinguish the difference, only in price, which is very pleasing.

Our CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING receives the same careful attention. "My boy is happy, now he has one of your perfect-fitting suits!" is an everyday compliment in our store. 2-piece Suits, ages 4 to 14; 3-piece Suits (coat, pants, and vest, short pants), ages 10 to 15; big boys' Suits, 12 to 18; Malcomson Kilt Suits.

100 dozen Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 50c each, sent to any address by inclosing 25c and 2c stamp.

Putnam Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark-st.,
113 & 117 Madison-st.

Fine Clothing and Furnishings.

C. M. BABBITT....Resident Partner

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

JUST OUT.

Our Large Importation,
Detained at Custom-House.

2,000 Pieces

Antique Silky Shirvans,
Large Carpets,
Kiz Kilim Portieres.

FINEST COLLECTION EVER RECEIVED.

On Exhibition Today

AT

MOURAD, PUSHMAN & CO.'S,

The Only Native Importers,

215 Wabash-av.

DRESS Making of the highest order executed with promptness and precision; exclusive styles and trimmings; direct importations constantly arriving. Est. 1.78. Measure blanks sent any part of America. Fit guaranteed. MME. ANGELY, 185 Wabash-av., Chicago. Paris—279 Rue St. Honore

Celluloid Collars and Cuffs retain shape and finish for months. Illustrated price-list free by mail. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

THE HUB CLAIMS

No house in Chicago has ever offered such bargains as we are daily offering in our

BOYS' ENLARGED DEPARTMENT.

150 Boys' Blue Sailor Suits, really cheap at $1.00, ages 4 to 12.

THE HUB'S PRICE,

49c.

Several styles excellent, durable, Children's Knee Pant Suits in Cheviots and Cassimeres, positively worth $4.50.

THE HUB'S PRICE,

$2.90.

500 of the celebrated Assabet, All Wool, Indigo Dye Blue Suits for Boys, ages 5 to 13, regular price $5 to $6.

THE HUB'S PRICE,

$3.90.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THE HUB, State and Jackson-sts.

Boys' Long Pants, Blue Assabet Flannel Suits, ages 11 to 18; if they can be matched under $7.50 will take them back and return you your money.

THE HUB'S PRICE,

$5.00.

Large varieties of new styles Boys' Long Pants Suits, in the finest Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, at

$6, $8, $10, $12 and $15.

They cannot be better made, and all new this season.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THE HUB, State and Jackson-sts.

ENGRAVING INCLUDED IN OUR PRICES.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

SOLE AGENTS.

"SANS EGAL"

WEAR RESISTING

Silk Umbrellas

Rank Highest for Quality.

CAUTION!

All Genuine "Sans Egal" Silk Umbrellas have the name on the inside cap, strap, and steel runner.

THE KING OF UMBRELLAS

The Most Durable and Reliable Umbrella in the market.

$2.50 UPWARD.

SPECIAL LOT TODAY { Gold and Silver Headed SILK UMBRELLAS, $1.50

SPECIAL SALE OF CHAMBER FURNITURE

At the following REDUCTIONS:

$16	Set	Now	$12.50
20	"	"	15.00
35	"	"	25.00
45	"	"	31.00
62	"	"	36.50
90	"	"	50.00
110	"	"	75.00
185	"	"	125.00

HILDRETH & CO.

221 & 223 State-st.

Dock Lots For Rent

For Rent, Lots 16 and 17, Green's South Branch Addition, 200 feet front by 300 feet on Loomis-st. Inquire Room 3 American Express Building.

REMOVAL.

The Joseph Stockton & Co. Transfer Company have removed to Room 509 Rookery Building, No. 217 La Salle street.

Fine Tailoring at Low Prices—No Cheap Work.

$20

Overcoats to order. Meltons, Kerseys, and imported Scotch Goods. Fine Farmer Satin lining, the best quality silk sleeve lining and trimmings. First-class all through.

$25

Suits to order. Imported Scotch Suitings and Cassimeres. First quality trimmings.

$30

Dress Suits to order. Fine imported high grade Worsted and Dress Goods. Binding and all trimmings first-class.

Hundreds of styles to select from.

DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st., Between Randolph and Lake.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership between CLARENCE H. DYER and STEWART CLARK, under the firm name of DYER & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

STEWART CLARK will pay all liabilities and receive any accounts due said firm.

C. H. DYER.
STEWART CLARK.

STEWART CLARK,

DEALER IN

Anthracite and Bituminous COAL,

97 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

CANNEL COAL

FOR GRATES A SPECIALTY.

JUDGE BAILEY IS THE MAN.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The Two National Delegates from the Seventeenth Illinois District Will Be for Gresham—Two Democratic Tickets Nominated in Haines' District—Various County Conventions in Illinois—Republican Prospects in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

ROCHELLE, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The convention for the nomination of Supreme Judge assembled in this city today, and was called to order at 12:45 o'clock p. m. C. Moore of Kane County was made Temporary Chairman, and H. P. Mason of Ogle County Temporary Secretary. The temporary organization was made permanent, after which Kane County made an effort to prevent the partially filled delegations from casting a full vote. There was a somewhat heated discussion over the question, and it was finally decided by a vote of 80 to 35 that the delegates present from each county should be allowed to cast the full vote of the county. This practically insured the nomination of Judge Bailey, as in order to defeat him it was necessary to throw out the votes of absent delegates. C. E. Fuller of Boone, in one of his best speeches, presented the name of A. B. Coon and received a second from McHenry County. Kane County presented the name of Isaac G. Wilson, Rock Island the name of George W. Pleasants, and Stephenson the name of Joseph M. Bailey, which was seconded by Kendall and Lee Counties. The first ballot was informal and resulted in 63 votes for J. M. Bailey, 23 for Pleasants, 18 for Wilson, and 14 for Coon. A formal ballot was then taken, Bailey receiving 64 votes, Pleasants 18, Wilson 22, and Coon 19, and Judge Bailey was declared the nominee of the convention. Kane County then moved to make the nomination unanimous and the motion was carried.

JUDGE J. M. BAILEY.

Judge Bailey soon appeared upon the platform and delivered the regulation speech reviewing the past and making promises for the future. The nomination of Judge Bailey gives general satisfaction throughout this district.

The election of Judge Bailey to the Supreme Bench will cause another vacancy in this judicial circuit, for which nominations will be made May 8 at Freeport. The indications today are that Capt. J. H. Cartwright of Ogle County will be chosen for one of the vacancies and James Shaw of Carroll County or Judge Crabtree of Dixon for the other.

[Joseph Mead Bailey comes from Puritan ancestry, his maternal grandmother having been a descendant of Richard Clarke, who was a mate of the Mayflower. Judge Bailey was born in Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1835. He attended the Middlebury Academy and subsequently taught school or followed his hand to anything that would help him with funds to get into college. He entered the University of Rochester and finished the classical course, graduating in 1862 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently, on account of his devotion to literary pursuits, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him, this being in 1867. Shortly after leaving college he entered the office of E. A. Hopkins, an eminent Rochester attorney, and in 1855 he was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he came to Freeport, which has been his home ever since. He soon drew to him a profitable practice. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Olin of Wyoming County, New York. In 1863 he formed a partnership with F. W. S. Brawley, which continued six years. Later he joined in practice with Capt. James I. Neff, and was associated with him until 1877. In 1866 he was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois, and served four years. In 1876 he was one of the Republican Presidential Electors. In 1877 he was elected a Circuit Judge of the district, and he has been on the bench ever since. In 1879 he received the degree of LL. D. from both the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. Since his elevation to the bench he has been one of the Judges of the Appellate Court, First District, for most of the time, and six days of the week he has him hard at work in Chicago. Judge Bailey is a Baptist and also a prominent Mason.]

SANGAMON'S LITTLE FRACAS.

Maj. Bluford Wilson's Hopes Will Probably Be Unrealized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—There was fun on the Sangamon this afternoon in the Republican County Convention. The tug lay between the faction led by Maj. Bluford Wilson and Sam Jones and that led by Jacob Wheeler, Lincoln Dubois, and J. M. Garland. Both claimed to be earnestly in favor of Maj. Connolly for Governor, but the former was violently opposed to Jasper N. Reece for Secretary of State, and the latter favored him. The interest in the struggle brought in many prominent Republicans from various parts of the State who were in the city, and the old Hall of Representatives in the county building was jammed. The Reece followers had settled on Lincoln Dubois for Chairman, and the convention selected him without opposition. Wilson and Jones had failed to get on the regular delegation from their ward, but appeared on a contesting delegation which was refused seats. Wilson turned up, however, with a proxy from the Town of Auburn, and got in a neat little speech on a resolution directing that the colored people be allowed one member on the delegation to the State convention. This resolution was adopted and the delegation was appointed. They were instructed to vote as a unit for Connolly as long as he asks them to vote.

Maj. Wilson then got the floor to read a resolution, the reading of the preamble of which consumed about twelve minutes. It recounted and elaborated all the charges made against Reece in the yellow circular sent out from Bloomington ten days ago, for the authorship of which Reece offered a reward of $500. The reading was interrupted by storms of hisses, catcalls, and shouts of "Sit down," "Put him out," etc. Wilson mounted a chair and read on, several times calling out in the din, "Keep still, gentlemen, and take your medicine." When he had finished his resolution was laid on the table, and a resolution adopted instructing the delegates to the district convention tomorrow to vote fifteen votes all the time for William Brown of Island Grove as Sangamon's choice for delegate from the Thirteenth District to the Chicago Convention.

Maj. Wilson wanted this honor, and the instructions were understood to be the convention's response to his aspirations.

A. J. Lester was nominated for Representative and J. M. Garland for Circuit Clerk. The convention resolved to put the Primary Election law in force at the next election. There were no instructions for Secretary of State.

OTHER COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Jefferson Republicans Instruct Their State Delegation for Pavey for Auditor.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—A Republican convention for Jefferson County was held in this city today, and the vote for candidate for Representative in the Legislature at the primary election was canvassed and showed that Matthew Tilford, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association candidate, had received a majority. The delegates to the State convention are uninstructed as to Governor, but are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of H. W. Pavey as Auditor. Delegates were also chosen to the Senatorial and Congressional conventions, but uninstructed except as to the Senatorial, Tilford having received the instructions for Representative. The convention was favorable to Judge Gresham for President.

VIENNA, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The Republican county convention held in this city today witnessed a sharp and prolonged contest, but good feeling prevailed. No instructions were given to the delegates to the State convention for State officers. The delegation is divided between Fifer and Connolly for Governor. George W. Smith secured the county for Congress and A. D. Hight for the Legislature.

HILLSBORO, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention of Montgomery County met here today. Resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's Administration and his message on the tariff were passed. The delegates to the State convention were not instructed. The delegates to the Congressional convention of the Seventeenth District were instructed to vote for E. Lane of this city for Congress. Delegates were also appointed to the Senatorial Convention, but they go uninstructed. P. Updike of Litchfield was nominated for Representative.

TUSCOLA, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—There was a long and determined contest in the Republican County Convention here today as to who should be the nominee for member of Legislature in the Thirty-second District. The contestants were Eugene Rice, the present member, ex-Representative S. M. Long, and Isaac Coster. The deadlock was prolonged until 10:30 tonight, when Rice was nominated on the 123d ballot. This vote stood: Rice, 21; Long, 9; Coster, 10—the Long men going to Rice. The contest was warm and exciting at times. The convention instructed for Thomas L. McGrath of Coles County for State Senator.

CARROLLTON, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The Greene County Democrats met in county convention this afternoon and there was music in the air. That branch of the happy family which triumphed two years ago found itself today in a position to sit quietly down and take its "medicine." It accepted the situation with poor grace and a great deal of protestation. The fight was the hottest over the Congressional delegation and instructions. The Scott-Wike men were running things their own way, however, and are taking their cue from the Anderson program two years ago. They applied the gag unmercifully and indorsed their candidates and got revenge all in one lump. The Anderson delegates kicked hard, but to no purpose. The State delegation is instructed. Their support for Governor will be divided, though, it is said, that William Brown of Chicago will get at least a complimentary vote. Delegates to the Senatorial convention were instructed for R. H. Davis of Carrollton for Representative.

TWO TICKETS IN THE FIELD.

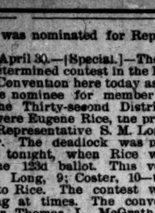
Haines and Anti-Haines Conventions in the Eighth Senatorial District.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The Eighth District Democratic Senatorial Convention was held in the court-house here today. The Haines followers cried fraud on account of the calling of the convention today, giving only two days' notice. They claimed it was done to crowd out the Haines delegation from Lake County. Each county sent a double delegation, Haines and anti-Haines, and both sides claimed they were working straight. At 1:30 p. m. the Haines delegations organized in the court-room. The next business was the nominating of a Senator and one member of the Legislature. A member put in nomination for Senator H. Herman of Woodstock, one of the firm of Zimmer, Herman & Co., brewers. There being no objection it was carried unanimously. For member of the Legislature E. M. Haines of Lake was nominated by acclamation, after which a committee was appointed to escort Mr. Haines from the hotel to the convention. He was received with great cheers and proceeded to address the convention on Democracy and his record as a legislator. The anti-Haines men—or "regulars," as they style themselves—went into session with a doorkeeper in the Supervisors' room. They elected George Murch of Belvidere Chairman and also went through the regular routine of convention work, nominating A. J. Dennison of Waukegan for Senator and Daniel Flavin of Hartland Township, this county, for Representative. Flavin is one of the Supervisors of this county, is a farmer, and a Democrat among Democrats.

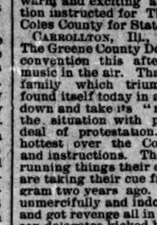
GRESHAM AGAIN INDORSED.

Two More Illinois Delegates Will Vote for Him in the Convention.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Seventeenth Illinois District met here this afternoon and nominated the Hon. John J. Brown of Fayette County for Congress on the first ballot, and Capt. Schooley of Effingham for member of the State Board of Equalization by acclamation, and selected Dr. R. T. Higgins of Fayette and Benson Wood of Effingham as



R. T. HIGGINS.



BENSON WOOD.

delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, and C. M. Cady of Moultrie and Frank Milner of Montgomery as alternates. H. H. McTaggert of Shelby was chosen as Presidential Elector from this district. The following resolution was offered by Capt. F. Y. Healey of Bunker Hill, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That, while we deem it inadvisable to instruct our delegates to the National Convention, we bear cheerful testimony to the eminent character and ability of Gen. Walter Q. Gresham and pledge him a hearty support in the event of his nomination. In the field he made a grand record as a soldier, sealing with his blood his devotion to the Union. On the bench he has placed his name high on the roll as a jurist. As a citizen his character is unsullied. His intimate relations to Illinoisans, whether in military or civil life, endear him to every loyal citizen of the State.

The resolution evoked much enthusiasm, as did also the name of Gen. John C. Rinaker as the possible Gubernatorial candidate. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic throughout. Benson Wood of Effingham and Dr. R. T. Higgins of Vandalia, the delegates to the Chicago convention, favor Judge Gresham as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Situation of the Republican Nominees in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

GENESEO, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—There will be five nominees in the field for Representatives in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. The Republicans have put up two—H. V. Fisher of Geneseo and William F. Crawford of Rock Island, the present incumbents—and the Democrats, Union Labor party, and Prohibitionists will each nominate a candidate. The contest will be a close one, and it is believed the Republicans cannot elect both their nominees, and that the Democrats and Labor party will each elect a Representative. The Prohibitionists are making an active fight, and their work will be to the detriment of the Republican nominees. The Democrats came near electing a Representative two years ago, and their chances are increased this year through factional troubles in the Republican ranks.

To Settle the Johns-Vail Contest.

DECATUR, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—To settle the rivalry between Senators W. C. Johns and Edward P. Vail, prominent members of the Macon County bar, for first place in the race for Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, a special meeting of the members of the Republican County Central Committee has been called for May 5, when the committee will decide between the two men, both having agreed to this plan of settling the matter. The selection of the committee will not bar out any other Decatur man who may strive for the nomination. Judge Wilkin, nominated for Supreme Judge, will tender his resignation as Circuit Judge within a few days.

The Fishery Treaty.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—In the Senate today the fishery treaty was again up for discussion. Senator Poirier said that if the United States did not adopt the treaty it will be all the worse for it. "We shall have done our share in making liberal advances and concessions," said he, "and if in rejecting that which is just they should, acting on their number and wealth, force through the lines that limit our legitimate inheritance and attempt to prey upon our national substance it will be the Canadians, fault if behind their fleet and within sound of their Atlantic cities they hear nearer and nearer, the mighty voice of British cannon."

Lost His Leg by Mockery.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—[Special.]—James O'Meara, a robust man some 35 years of age, was at Bowdoin square last evening, and while there a wooden-legged man passed along. James created considerable merriment by his imitations of the cripple's gait. Almost instantly the leg corresponding with the lame one of the man whom he was mocking became rigid, and the joker was obliged to lean up against a building, as locomotion was impossible. A physician declared it a case of spasmotic contraction of the muscles. O'Meara was taken home, weeping, declaring the misfortune to be a judgment for his mockery.

Summer Sleighing in Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 30.—Sleighing is in order again. Two or three inches of snow fell yesterday and last night. The temperature was below the freezing point. So much snow at this season of the year is unprecedented here.

CAPT. KIDD'S STRONG BOX.

NEW-YORKERS SPECULATE ON A REMARKABLE AND NOVEL FIND.

It Also Brings to the Front an "Old Inhabitant" Who Talks Familiarly of the Captain—The Methodist Conference Begins Today—Jake Sharp Discounted by a Policeman Who Reaches Sing Sing in a Day—General New York News.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Workmen in the employ of the Department of City Works excavating on Fourth avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-first street Saturday last came across a long square wooden box which has probably lain there for centuries. The box was found at a depth of about fifteen feet, after the workmen had dug almost through that distance of solid rock, and the finding of the curiosity caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The city has never laid sewer pipes on the east side of Fourth avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-first street on account of the ledge of rock which runs parallel with Fourth avenue for several blocks and which at one time was over fifty feet in hight. All that section of the city at one time was known as the Crown Farm and belonged to David Van Nostrand. It was on his ground that the British troops camped the night before the battle of Harlem Heights.

The work of excavating commenced about April 1, but it took the workmen until Saturday to reach a depth of fifteen feet. They were removing the shattered pieces of rock caused by a blast when the box was noticed. It was about a foot in hight and in width and extended on both sides of the trench, which is about three feet wide. The men were then bracing the sides of the trench to prevent the earth from falling in on them, so the length of the box could not be discovered. Its contents will not be disclosed until this work is finished. The box is made of locust planks two inches thick, and is remarkably well preserved.

An old resident of the vicinity said today: "This spot once belonged to old David Van Nostrand, but, although he was said to have been a miser, I don't think he was the one who buried the box under the fifty feet of rock which was once here. Capt. Kidd, the pirate, is said to have had a stronghold in this vicinity, and the box may contain the treasure he is said to have buried somewhere. He used to sail up the Harlem River, they say, and land near One Hundred and Twentieth street and disappear for weeks at at a time, and it may be that here, unknown to any one, he stored his ill-gotten gains. That he was here in the neighborhood is beyond question, as there are still living descendants of men who saw both him and his men in Harlem."

The story of the finding of Capt. Kidd's treasure soon spread through Harlem, and by nightfall two workmen and a policeman had their hands full preventing persons from falling into the trench, so great was the rush to see the treasure box. Foreman Coe will probably open the box before Wednesday and set at rest the speculations of those who have seen it as to its being the pirate chief's treasure.

METHODIST CHURCH ISSUES.

The Delegates Arrive and a Canvass of Problems Has Begun.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will be called to order in the Metropolitan Opera-House, Senior Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding. The Reception Committee of the conference established itself in the parlors of the Metropolitan Opera-House this morning. At noon today 200 of the 500 delegates from the various conferences had arrived, and the remainder will get here tonight.

One of the most exciting questions that will come up for discussion is the status of Missionary Bishop William Taylor. He was created Bishop of Africa to succeed Bishop Hannington, who was killed by the natives. Bishop Taylor has been remarkably successful in his missionary work and is popular with all churchmen. The question to be determined is whether he is a full-fledged Bishop. He claims equal rank and has a host of enthusiastic supporters.

Another live question has been forced on the conference by the appointment of women delegates from several Western conferences. This subject will present itself when the roll of delegates is called. The women's names will undoubtedly be challenged, but they will probably be extended the privileges of the conference and a committee appointed to consider the matter. When the subject comes up for debate a warm time is expected and the women hope to be allowed to speak in their own behalf.

HE ECLIPSED JAKE SHARP.

Policeman Rickerd Reaches Sing Sing the Day He Commits a Burglary.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Policeman Charles Rickerd of the First Precinct had the buttons cut from his uniform this morning by Superintendent Murray for burglary. He was caught robbing the store of Reilly & McEllinney, at No. 83 Nassau street, at about 3 o'clock this morning. Part of his booty was found on his person. Rickerd and his booty were taken to the First Precinct Station-House. There he confessed to Capt. McLaughlin that he had been robbing the store for some time past. The detectives found a large amount of stolen goods at his house. Capt. McLaughlin took the man to police headquarters and Superintendent Murray cut the buttons off. Rickerd was then taken to the Tombs, where he again confessed his guilt and waived an examination. The case was placed before the grand jury, and an indictment found charging grand larceny in the first degree. Rickerd was brought to the bar of Part Second of the General Sessions Court. He pleaded guilty and Recorder Smyth sentenced him to ten years at Sing Sing—the maximum term. It was a few minutes before 2 o'clock—less than twelve hours after the commission of the offense—that sentence was pronounced. Rickerd was hurried out of court handcuffed to a Deputy Sheriff, who conveyed him directly to the Grand Central Depot, where a train was boarded at 2:30 o'clock, which carried the disgraced officer to Sing Sing. He landed in prison at an unprecedented short space of time after the crime was committed. He is 29 years old and is married. It was the seventh offense he had committed since on the force.

HE CHARGED $100 A VISIT.

Samuel J. Tilden's Physician Presents a Remarkable Bill for Services.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles E. Simmons of No. 742 Lexington avenue has brought suit against the executors of the estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden to recover pay for his services as Mr. Tilden's physician. The modest sum of $143,000 is the value at which he estimates those services. Only the lump sum without particulars is given. The executors ask a bill of particulars and their lawyers appeared in court today and moved that such a bill be ordered. Argument on the motion was adjourned until Wednesday. The Tilden physician lives in a magnificent brownstone at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, and has one of the most lucrative practices in that medical neighborhood. He put in his bill once before for the same amount.

It is estimated that Dr. Simmons must have visited Tilden every day at $100 a visit for four years, giving him the benefit of a leap year every twelve months.

SUICIDE OF EMMA WEST PHILLIPS.

A Young Wife from Chicago Takes Her Life While Despondent.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—Emma West Phillips, the young wife of John A. Phillips of McClure's newspaper syndicate in this city, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging herself at her home, No. 120 West Sixty-third street. She was found shortly before 6 o'clock by Laura Lyman, a servant. Deputy-Coroner Shoulder thought that the woman had committed suicide while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. She left two letters—one to her parents, and one to her husband. The former said that she must not be held accountable for what she did, as she was suffering from such despondency that she could not help herself.

To her husband she declared that she felt she was not his equal, either by education or in intellect, and would never be the wife to him that he deserved. Both letters were broken and incoherent. They hinted at the terrible purpose of the writer. Phillips was prostrated by his wife's death. They had been married but two years, and he says they had lived happily, but for the last few weeks he had noticed for the first time that she was despondent. Two weeks ago Dr. Fanning was called in and found the woman suffering from an overdose of aconite, taken with suicidal intent. Mrs. Phillips was married in Chicago. Her maiden name was West, and she was a handsome and highly accomplished young woman.

Mrs. Phillips' former attempt at suicide was about two weeks after her return from a visit of several weeks' duration to her family in Chicago, and it is thought that homesickness was the cause of her melancholia. She is said to have been the daughter of a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago. The lady strangled herself by tying a silken wrapper-cord to the top of the bedpost and slipping the noose over her head. She was compelled to partially lie down to accomplish her object. When found the body was partially lying on the floor. She was dressed in a house wrapper, and on her neck was a red streak made by the cord. Mr. Phillips said his wife had no physical or mental ailments, but was healthy and light-hearted. The body will be taken to Chicago for interment.

MINOR EVENTS AT NEW YORK.

The Diss De Bar Children Provided For—Mashers Stabbed—Other Events.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The Diss De Bar children were brought into Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Commodore Gerry, Agent Stockton, and George C. Solomon. Affidavits were offered to show that the children were improperly exposed and neglected and that their mother was an improper person to care for them. The children were temporarily placed in the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

BURNED TO DEATH BY KEROSENE.

Mrs. Furst, her daughter, and sons Charles and George, were terribly burned last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The flames caught in the bed clothing where the children were asleep. The sons have died.

MASHERS RUN INTO KNIVES.

Albert Robertson and Charles Roesser were badly stabbed last night by Charles Austin and his wife. The young men in passing Austin's house had seen his wife at the window and made an insulting remark to her. The Austins were arrested.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

During the forty-eight hours ended at noon today nearly 10,000 emigrants were landed at Castle Garden. The expectation is that during the current year the arrivals will foot up about 500,000.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

A Decision of Great Importance to California and Eastern Financial Circles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The Supreme Court of the United States today rendered an opinion in the cases of the People of the State of California vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Northern Railway Company, and the California Pacific Railroad Company. These cases are commonly known by the name of the California tax cases and have excited interest, not only in California, but in financial circles in the East. The suits were brought by the State of California to recover the State and county taxes laid on the railroads, franchises, and rolling stock of the several companies as assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and do not involve the assessments made by the County Boards nor assessments on the lands of the companies the taxes on which were duly paid. The companies also tendered and paid 60 per cent in one case of the taxes sued for without prejudice to either side as to the remainder. The defenses set up in the present suits were much the same as in the similar suits decided two years ago. They were, first, an alleged discrimination against the company, contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, in disallowing a deduction for mortgages which is allowed to all other citizens; second, that the assessment included property which, by the State Constitution, the State Board of Equalization had no right to assess, but which was assessable and actually assessed by the County Boards; third, that the assessments in some of the cases included franchises granted to the companies by Congress, such as that of constructing railroads in the United States Territories as well as in the State.

The Circuit Court found these defenses to be true in point of fact, and the Supreme Court, without expressing any opinion on the first ground of defense based on the fourteenth amendment, sustains the other grounds and affirms the judgments of the Circuit Court. The decision conforms to the former decision of the court made two years ago in reference to similar taxes on some of the same roads, the only new point being the illegality of taxing franchises granted to the companies by Congress. The judgments of the Circuit Court in all the cases are affirmed. Justice Miller dissented.

An opinion was also rendered in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. Charles W. Beebe et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas. This is a suit in equity brought by the Attorney-General on behalf of the United States to set aside and cancel certain patents issued in favor of Roswell Beebe in 1838 and 1839 for about 480 acres of land upon which the City of Little Rock, Ark., is partly built. The court sustains the judgment of the court below, dismissing the case.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

The National Park Bank of New York Finds a Deficit.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—While the body of the venerable George H. Potts lay in its coffin today awaiting burial there were rumors concerning the affairs of the National Park Bank, of which he was the President, for the first time in the history of that institution. Later investigation showed the rumors to be correct. An official had taken from its funds nearly $100,000 by an ingenious system of falsifying the books of which he had control. In all the stories which began to circulate down-town early in the day nothing was said to touch the character of Mr. Potts. Some accounts, report said, would have to be overhauled before a new President could be elected, and something had occurred at the bank to indicate that a trusted officer had fled. Mention was made of $180,000 as the amount of a possible defalcation. This was the most definit form in which suspicion found expression in financial circles.

Mr. Potts died Saturday at his country home at Somerville, N. J. Regarding the rumored defalcation officials repeatedly declared that they had nothing to say.

It was not until later that the story of a defalcation was confirmed. The amount involved is less than $100,000. The stealings from the bank had been by an ingenious method of treating the accounts. The Cashier's refusal to say anything upon the subject led to the inquiry which disclosed that Charles L. Debaun, assistant cashier of the bank, had been absent during the day, and that there was no certainty in regard to his coming back. He had discharged the duties usually devolving upon the cashier during several months of Mr. Potts' illness when Cashier Wright acted as President.

Regarding the rumor that her husband's accounts were not as they should be, Mrs. Debaun said that was his business, and she did not pretend to know about his private affairs.

A Descendant of One of the Powers.

Mr. E. W. Kinsley, a director of the Atlantic & Pacific, arrived at the Grand Pacific last Sunday with a party composed of his wife and daughter, Mr. Bangs of New York, Mr. Burditt of Boston, and Mr. Cecil Baring, a young Englishman. Mr. Baring is the grandnephew of Alexander Baring, who, as Lord Ashburton, concluded the famous Anglo-American treaty in 1842. His grandfather married one of the daughters of Mr. William Bingham of Philadelphia, and his grandfather married another; and with the aid of their American dowries and the great banking business which their father had founded they attained such prosperity that in 1818 the Duc de Richelieu found there were only six great Powers in Europe—France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the Baring Brothers. Lord Ashburton was famous for his American proclivities, and if his grandnephew, who is 24 years old, has inherited his grandfather's luck with American heiresses he may swell the enormous wealth of the family. Mr. Kinsley's party leaves for California this morning.

Discord Destroys a Strong Firm.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—Benjamin Athal has applied for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Athal & Co., proprietors of the Newark Steel Works. Litigation between the partners over the ownership of a patent has rendered it impossible for them to conduct business in harmony. The assets of the company are several hundred thousand dollars over the liabilities.

Hoofland's German Bitters cured Terry Munich, Jersey City, of indigestion and costiveness.

ILLINOIS TO THE FRONT.

[Continued from first page.]

of the church, and is never so happy as when a lay delegate and measuring wit with the subtle and unctuous fathers. Returning from a National synod at Philadelphia a year or two since he met a friend in the street, and, in response to inquiry concerning his vacation, told where he had been, and added: "Egad, but it was glorious to sit there and hear the old doctors expound the law!"

Ten days ago Mr. Fuller responded to a toast at the Iroquois Douglas birthday anniversary. Twenty-eight years ago he was chosen by the citizens of Chicago to deliver an address of welcome to the Little Giant. Later he served as one of the Commissioners for the erection of the monument at Thirty-fifth street, the site of the Douglas cottage, near which Mr. Fuller has himself happily lived for thirty years. In 1858 Mr. Fuller married Calista O. Reynolds. His present wife was Mary Ellen, daughter of W. F. Coolbaugh. The W. in his name stands for Weston, after his grandfather, Chief Justice Nathan Weston.

"Mel" Fuller is one of the few men who are pointed out and spoken of on the streets of Chicago. His is always a conspicuous and welcome figure, though not from its size, for face is remarkably youthful for one of he is slight of frame and short of stature. His his age—he is 55—and though his hair is gray his eye retains all of the brightness of a quarter of a century ago. He is active, vivacious, genial, approachable, quick with a smile or a sally, as intuitive as a woman, and almost as sympathetic. He is a man with sunshine in his face and brains behind it. In his office he is neither so busy as to require cards to be sent in on a silver salver nor too aristocratic to smoke a pipe.

In court he is self-possession itself; in his own workshop he is all nervousness. When his caller talks he sits still and listens, but when it comes his turn he gets up and paces the floor with his hands now crossed behind him, now gesticulating vigorously. The longer he talks the faster the words come, the more rapid his stride, the wider the sweep of his arms. He appears to be anxious to make a thousand laps in a thousand half-minutes, but, listening closely, you perceive that the words rolling rapidly out are pure English words which clearly, perfectly express thoughts of absolute if too comprehensive logic. Mr. Fuller's fault, if he has one, is a fault of style. He likes to tell you a thing so perfectly and graphically that you are charmed with his rhetoric and his thoroughness, and then go back and charm you again by telling you the same thing in a way altogether different but equally graphic and admirable.

IV.

Mr. Fuller is a man of medium hight, standing probably under rather than over five feet six inches, and is slight and graceful of figure. His face is that of a poet or a literary man rather than a lawyer, with finely-chiseled and refined features, large, expressive eyes, and a winning smile. His hair is quite gray, and is worn long, in what might be termed "studied disorder." His mustache is light in color, less gray than his hair, and is heavy and wavy. He dresses neatly, but does not adhere strictly by any means to the fashions. He is a good deal of an orator, and makes just such an address as might be expected from his personal appearance. His voice is clear, high-pitched, and beautifully modulated. His delivery is fluent and his gestures graceful. His sentiments are elevated, his diction poetical, enthusiastic, and a little florid. His whole bearing suggests the trained orator, and he never fails to arouse the enthusiasm of his hearers and bring forth their hearty applause. He is in great demand among the Iroquois when a really good address is wanted, and his "silver tongue" is heard to good advantage in a court-room, where he speaks as readily and effectively upon the spur of the moment as in a set speech. His law practice is large and is confined to no particular line. He is equally at home in a divorce case as in a railroad case. He has not figured extensively as a railroad lawyer, although he has had a hand in a number of large cases of this kind. He was one of the attorneys in the Lake-Front case, and has now an important railroad case pending before the Supreme Court. His practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois goes back to the Nineteenth Illinois Reports. His practice before the United States Supreme Court dates back many years. He is familiar with both its practice and decisions and has the personal acquaintance of all the Judges on the bench. Although considerably of a "society man," he is decidedly domestic in his tastes. He has a beautiful home at No. 3600 Lake avenue.

M. W. FULLER'S RESIDENCE.

The house is large, part brick and part frame, and, while elegant, is preeminently comfortable and homelike. The grounds are large, with lawns and a greenhouse. In the interior of the house hardwood floors, handsome pictures, wide fireplaces, rich hangings, and many and valuable books are the features that strike the eye prominently. Mrs. Fuller is a woman of gracious ways, wide social knowledge, and personal charms. They have eight daughters, buxom, handsome, and fond of society, in which they are acknowledged belles. Washington will feel their presence. The Fullers are hospitable, and entertain often and handsomely.

OUTSIDE SENTIMENT.

NEW YORK'S APPROVAL.

Complimenting Mr. Fuller on His Legal Attainments.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The nomination of Melville W. Fuller was discussed with pleasurable surprise by those New York Democratic lawyers who know Mr. Fuller and his legal attainments and achievements. Republican lawyers who know the man also spoke a good word for him and expressed the belief that he would admirably fill the high position for which he has been designated. There had been a sort of lingering hope among the legal fraternity of the city that a New York lawyer would be nominated for the Chief Justiceship, but when it was found that a Western man had been selected there was ready acquiescence in the President's choice.

"I know Mr. Fuller well," said Edgar M. Johnson of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, "and I am convinced that the President could not have made a better selection for the Chief Justiceship."

Edward S. Rapallo of Davies & Rapallo said that from his knowledge of the man, gained from conversation with those who know him, he was confident he would fill the position of Chief Justice satisfactorily.

Ex-Judge and District-Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury Jr. said that he was well pleased with the nomination. Mr. Phelps, he declared, was not the kind of Democrat the Democrats of New York cared to have nominated. In fact, he was more a Whig than a Democrat, and followed closely in the political footsteps of his father, who was an out and out old line Whig.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said: "I think it is a good appointment."

"I have only met Mr. Fuller once," remarked Gen. Roger A. Pryor, "and that was at the Democratic Convention of 1876. I think it is a singularly happy choice, good from a political point of view, as well as from all others. I remember that Mr. Fuller was a strong Tilden man in 1876."

Ex-Judge Noah Davis said: "I do not know anything about Mr. Fuller, but am aware that there is a lawyer of some distinction by that name in Chicago. I am surprised, though. Why did they not give the position to Phelps or Coudert? But Mr. Fuller may be the best man in the world."

Ex-Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey said: "I know nothing about him except that he is a Chicago lawyer. I know of him by reputation only, never having had the pleasure of meeting him. I think, however, the selection a good one."

Said Mr. Frederic Coudert: "I know Judge Fuller by reputation as an eminent jurist and one of the leaders of the Northwestern bar. He is a man of high character, and, according to the record of the past, is calculated to give every satisfaction in the future in the high position to which he has been called."

The *Press* says: "The President has treated the country to a genuine surprise. The selection of Mr. Fuller will maintain the best traditions of that lofty position, and will give universal satisfaction to the people of the United States of whatever party affiliation. It was extremely fitting that the appointment should go to the West. A goodly proportion of the brightest men with the strongest characteristics have been drawn to that section for a full half century, and it is certainly greatly to its credit that among them were to be found men of such excellent attainments and high personal character as Chase, Waite, and Fuller. The country will drop partisan politics for a day to congratulate itself upon the fact that the President has maintained the high standard already fixed for the most exalted judicial office."

The *Sun* says: "The Republic is opportunity. These were the opening words of a speech delivered a week ago last night at a banquet in honor of the birthday of Stephen A. Douglas. The speaker was Mr. Melville W. Fuller, a Chicago lawyer and a member of the Political Committee of the Iroquois Club. In Mr. Fuller's case the Republic certainly is opportunity. Yesterday President Cleveland nominated him Chief Justice of the United States, and thus put a name that has not been widely known in the way to become illustrious upon the list which bears the names of John Marshall of Virginia, Roger Brooke Taney of Maryland, and Salmon Portland Chase of Ohio."

The *Herald* says: "President Cleveland continues to make voyages of discovery. Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, who was nominated yesterday for Chief Justice, is so unknown that his name does not appear in the latest standard works of contemporary biography. He is the most striking and original discovery of the Administration. We do not refer to this as criticism, but as a conspicuous illustration of what Mr. Cleveland evidently regards as a wise policy. From what we learn the appointment of Mr. Fuller is a good one. It will not pass without observation that this great office, the most important in our governmental system after the Presidency, goes outside of the channels of official promotion and professional ambition. What should be a prize to the foremost lawyer in the land, or a promotion to the most worthy Justice on the Supreme Bench, is given to a gentleman outside of the court, and known, if known there, only in what are called the technical inner circles of the law. We are not sure that this is for the best, or that it is either republican or democratic in practice. We might expect it in Russia, where the Czar's will is autocratic, but not in a Republic where the palm awaits the most virtuous and most diligent."

The *Times* says: "There is every reason that Mr. Fuller will prove the right man for the place. While he has never been in public life he is by no means an unknown man. His reputation rests more on solid attainments through industry and logical powers than on the brilliant qualities of a great advocate and public speaker. This fact is in favor of his fitness for a high judicial position. He may be regarded as a leader of the reform tendencies of the party. The fact that Mr. Fuller as a Democrat is a thorough believer in the principles of his party and has always faithfully supported it cannot be urged against his fitness for the place of Chief Justice unless by extreme and unreasoning partisans. The fact that among those who most earnestly favored his appointment are the two Republican Senators of Illinois gives assurance that he has no spirit of partisanship that would in the least interfere with the fairness and righteousness of his judicial action. The appointment of Mr. Fuller ought to be confirmed without any of that unseemly delay or carping criticism which has made the conduct of the Senate ungracious in the case of so many appointments against which no valid objection could be urged."

The *Tribune* says: "President Cleveland has taken the country somewhat by surprise. The announcement will undoubtedly cause great disappointment to the friends of the numerous other distinguished men proposed, almost all of whom, it must be said, are better known to the country at large than Mr. Fuller. It is, of course, not an argument against him that he has not had judicial experience. If he is to be judged by his official experience and his record as a party leader the showing, it must be admitted, is not impressive. The first feeling of the country will no doubt be one of disappointment, but the new Chief Justice seems to be under the historic size. Under the circumstances he cannot hope to come to the great place thus suddenly conferred upon him with the ready and pleased acquiescence of the country, as might have been the case with a man who had been long in the public eye."

The

BEAUTIES OF HIGH TARIFF

MR. GROSVENOR TALKS ULTRA-PROTECTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland Heard on the Other Side of the Question—Witnesses Examined by the Trust Investigating Committee Yesterday—The International Copyright Bill Before the Senate—Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—In the tariff talk in the House today the first speech was made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio. It was strange, he said, that the Democratic party arrayed itself, led by that amateur statesman, the President of the United States, in defense of the internal-revenue system; that suddenly the Democratic party had become the champion of that system. For twenty years the gentlemen representing the Southern States had not only denounced the general system of internal revenue but had opposed all the efforts of the Government to enforce the law, and had so thoroughly educated the people of the South into the belief that the system was tyrannous that they had builded up a great sentiment in the South that to defeat and violate, and destroy that system by fraud, and violence and bloodshed and murder was out the assertion of the God-given right of rebellion against the tyrannous enactment of a tyrannous Government. Now the Democratic party, directed by the message of the President, ordained that the most sacred monument of taxation in this country was now and must be in the future the internal-revenue system.

Discussing briefly the speech of the gentleman from Minnesota (Nelson), he quoted that portion of the speech in which the gentleman put free wool and free lumber against free whisky and free tobacco. When the gentleman undertook to put the Republicans, who favored the repeal of the Internal-Revenue law, into the category of being in favor of free whisky and free tobacco he made a great mistake. The proposition to repeal the tax on whisky was to remit the power of taxation to the States and to permit the States to take the place of the General Government.

Referring to a remark in Mr. Hemphill's speech that the present Tariff law was unconstitutional and robbery, he queried how it would be any less robbery by reason of a reduction of rates. If a robber took from him $50, all he had, it was robbery; if he took $10 and left $40 it was still robbery.

The mission of the statesman was to see to it that the laboring men of this country should have a great deal higher wages than the laboring men of other countries. He quoted statistics in behalf of his assertion that the condition of the farmers was prosperous, and he argued that the amount of mortgage upon the farms of the Western States (which had been absurdly exaggerated by the gentleman from Missouri—Mr. Bland) indicated not that the farmers had grown poorer but that they had borrowed money either for the purpose of improving the property they already owned or else to buy out their neighbors who had concluded to go still farther West.

The prosperity of the country had met with no check until the Morrison bill menaced the industries of the United States. The disaster which was thus threatened by the Morrison bill would be quadrupled by the passage of the Mills bill. He looked for the restoration of the Republican party to power—a party which had laid deep and strong the foundation upon which the great tariff structure had been built; a party grown wiser by assaults made upon the system by its enemies—and it would then be able to reburnish and rebeautify the magnificent structure which was today the pride and glory of the American citizen. [Applause.]

Mr. Rayner of Maryland did not think the duty on glass should be reduced to the extent proposed in the bill. But there would be plenty of duty left to make up for all differences in the rate of wages here and abroad, and if any glass manufacturer put down wages he would be using the bill as a pretext for oppressing his employés. But, no matter how the bill came from the Democratic party, he would vote for it. [Applause.]

Mr. Nutting regretted to hear the gentleman say that, although there was wrong in the bill which put thousands of suffering men at a disadvantage, he could vote for it.

Mr. Rayner replied that he would follow his great party on this great issue. He had no right to look to any industry in his district when the question before the country was whether a systematic plan of robbery and plunder should be continued.

Passing to a consideration of the question of trusts he said that unless heroic steps were taken to impede their advance private enterprises would be seriously affected and the prices of the principal commodities of the country would be arbitrarily fixed. The Standard Oil Trust was one of fraud, corruption, and oppression.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois inquired whether the gentleman did not know that the present Administration had appointed one of the principal representatives of the Standard Oil Company (at least by relation, if not otherwise) Secretary of the Navy, and that another representative was the Senator of his party from Ohio.

Mr. Rayner replied that the fact that a man was son-in-law of somebody connected with the trust did not mix him up with the fraud. He believed he could vouch for Secretary Whitney that he had not the slightest connection with the Standard Oil Trust, but it did not make any difference to him who was connected with it. He did not care whether Republicans or Democrats, silver men or, Greenbackers—it was the greatest fraud upon the people that had ever been perpetrated. If the Democratic party struck down monopolies it would receive, under the leadership of him who led it now (and who was as dauntless a champion as patriotism ever possessed and as fearless a foe as corruption ever encountered), the reneged fealty of the people. [Applause.] But if it locked hands with monopoly the handwriting was on the wall, for treachery could never triumph and a lie could never live. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that the President had thrown the gauntlet at the feet of protection and stood boldly up as the champion of free trade. He criticised the bill as crippling where it should support, and tearing down where it should build up. The farming industry had a greater interest in protection than any other industry in the country. The application of free trade or such a reduction of the tariff as would throw out of employment the non-agriculturist would be a blow that the farmer would feel deeply. He warned the laboring man against any party, President, or lawmaker, whose acts would quicken the trade of England while in a comparative degree it would check the manufacturing industries of their own country. [Applause.]

Mr. Ballinger of New Hampshire opposed the bill; and at the conclusion of his address the committee rose and the House adjourned.

ROCKEFELLER WILL TELL IT ALL.

The President of the Standard Oil Trust Causes Revelations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Before the House Committee on Manufactures today J. D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Trust, said he would furnish to the committee at his convenience the number of barrels of crude oil refined by all the lines connected with or controlled by the Standard Oil Trust in 1887, and a statement of the capacity of all refineries secured and controlled by the trust since Jan. 1, 1888. The trust, he said, had not made an attempt to control the product of foreign oil, and no person connected with his company had been appointed Consul to a port on the Black Sea. He said that he would furnish to the committee a list of the Standard Oil Trust's certificates, issued to the several companies forming the trust, in exchange for the property turned over by them, aggregating $70,000,000.

C. A. Griscom of Philadelphia, of the National Transit Company, was next called. He declined to tell who owned the 6 per cent of the capital of that company not owned by the Standard Trust. John Lloyd Jr., formerly of Philadelphia, and connected with his brother, Malcolm Lloyd, in the oil refining business, testified that all their crude oil was transported over lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Rebates on the crude oil received by them amounted to 10 or 15 cents per barrel.

Ex-Chief Hance of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was called. He was questioned with regard to certain rates made with an oil producer of Marietta, O., for shipment to Southern points, and he accounted for their short existence by saying that it was because of complaints made by the Southern lines in relation to unloading and non-payment of charges. He promised to furnish to the committee the complete correspondence and other information bearing on the subject.

At this point Mr. Scott, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, raised an objection against the further questioning of witnesses by counsel employed by the committee. He held that committee had no authority to employ counsel without the sanction of Congress. It was not proper for the committee to engage as counsel for the committee one whom he believed to be counsel for the Tidewater Pipe-Line Company, which is in a pool with the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Gowan retorted that any statement Mr. Scott might make to the effect that he was in a position which made it improper for him to act as counsel for the committee was absolutely and totally false. He had acted with the Tidewater Line Company, but only for the purpose of preventing its absorption by the Standard company's plant. The committee overruled Mr. Scott's objection.

Mr. Scott stated that he would instruct the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad in answering the questions put to them. He only insisted that the committee had not power to question witnesses by counsel. The Chairman also stated that the committee had decided not to compel witnesses to answer questions regarding the individual holdings of trust certificates issued by the Standard Oil Company, or those questions calling for a disclosure of the names of the outside holders of shares of the stock of those companies belonging only in part to the Standard Oil Trust.

G. M. Taylor of Philadelphia, Auditor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that so far as he knew there was no difference in rates to different persons on crude and refined oil now. J. S. Wilson, General Traffic Manager of the road, testified to the same effect.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The International Copyright Bill Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—In the Senate today a bill was introduced by Mr. Stewart to require the purchase and coinage of not less than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month. He said that the bill involved no new principle and asked that it be read a first and second time and laid on the table. It was so ordered. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution (which was laid over) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of silver bullion offered to the Government since the passage of the Silver-Coinage act, and by whom and at what prices; also of the amount of silver bullion purchased each month during the same period and from whom and at what prices; also whether the question of India consol bills entered to any extent into the determination of the market price of silver bullion in the United States. Mr. Stewart also offered a resolution (which was adopted) directing the Director of the Mint to send information as to the foreign silver coins designated in his circular, the amount of pure silver in each coin, and whether the value of such silver coins (as so designated) has been estimated by him according to the pure silver contained in them respectively.

A number of unimportant Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed. The International Copyright bill was taken up. The amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Morrill (as to publications of magazine and newspaper articles) was withdrawn by his authority and another amendment was offered for him by Mr. Chace, who said he would accept it as a matter of compromise. It was that any publisher of a newspaper or magazine may import for his own use, but not for sale, not more than two copies of any newspaper or magazine published in a foreign country. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the words "From type set" so as to have the clause read "Book or dramatic composition printed within the limits of the United States."

Mr. Beck spoke against the bill. He said it was a bill for trusts, pools, combinations, exclusive rights to certain men. He quoted from the report made in the Forty-second Congress by the joint Committee on Library (consisting of Senators Morrill of Maine, Sherman, and Howe, and Representative Peters, Wheeler, and Campbell of Ohio) to show the effect of the bill then proposed would be to increase the price of books and to deprive the great masses of Americans of the benefits which they were deriving under the existing laws. The object of the bill was to build up a monopoly and to give to the publishers of the four great publishing cities (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago) the exclusive power to publish foreign books, and to exact any price they saw fit.

Mr. Vest said there could be no worse pool and no more dishonest one than that of publishers taking books to which they had no right and publishing them. If the principles of the bill were struck down it would be a striking down of the principle which underlies all right of property—that of taxation, whether intellectual or physical. The question was taken on Mr. Vest's amendment, and it was rejected without a division.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to strike out all of Sec. 2 requiring as part of the conditions of copyright printed copies of books and works of art to be sent to the Congressional Library, the books to be printed from type set within the United States. The vote on the amendment was: Yeas 14, nays 19—no quorum voting.

ANOTHER PENSION BILL.

Representative Burrows of Michigan today introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls upon application the names of surviving honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served at least ninety days in the late war, the rate of pension to be one cent a month for each day's actual service. Provision is made in the bill for the employment of 1,500 additional clerks in the Pension Bureau and the office of the Adjutant-General for bringing up the rolls.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The President vetoed two private pension bills today.

Secretary Fairchild has accepted the following bonds offered today: Registered 4s, $2,580,000, at 125 to 126½; coupon 4s, $129,000, at 126½.

David Wesley Harris was today appointed Postmaster at Carrier's Mills, Saline County, Ill., vice J. A. Harris, resigned; and George W. Barnard at Ridgeville, Iroquois County, Ill., vice J. W. Grears, resigned.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reconsidered its former action on the Voorhees bill relating to the public land strip, and has stricken out its amendment attaching the strip to New Mexico. The effect is to leave in force the Senate provision attaching the strip to Kansas.

Senator Davis today introduced a bill vesting in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the lands adjacent to the St. Anthony Falls and to the improvements heretofore made by the United States.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

To Take Up the "Q" Matter Next Saturday.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will begin an inquiry into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike next Saturday. Judge Cooley thinks he will be well enough to be here at that time. F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Firemen, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and will remain throughout the investigation. Chief Arthur of the Engineers will come today. Alexander Sullivan, the attorney for the strikers, is getting the evidence in shape for presentment to the commission.

"The investigation will be searching and complete," said Mr. Sargent. "It will cover not a single line but every branch of the system. We expect to prove that the Burlington Road is not manned by efficient men; that the trains are not making schedule time; that the road is not performing the office of a common carrier; and that it does not now have more than 50 per cent of its former passenger and freight business. We have three men traveling over the road getting new testimony."

A PACIFIC COAST STEAMER SUNK.

The Queen of the Pacific Goes Down, but No Lives Are Lost.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., April 30.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Queen of the Pacific, plying between San Francisco and the southern coast ports, sunk near Port Harford this morning. No particulars have yet been received, but great excitement prevails here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—A telegram received here by the agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company states that no lives were lost on the steamer Queen of the Pacific, reported to have sunk near Port Harford.

Think They Have the Antigo Robber.

RHINELANDER, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—A St. Paul crook named George West was arrested here today, supposed to be the man who robbed the Antigo Bank last Thursday of $5,300. The officers are confident they have the right man, but none of the money was found on his person. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Common, medium, fine furniture and draperies, prices lowest, at Colby's, 319 State st.

GRESHAM IN BUCKEYEDOM

EVIDENCES OF A BOOM DISHEARTENING TO THE SHERMAN MANAGERS.

The Hollowness and Insincerity of the Icy Senator's Alleged Home Strength—Gresham Enthusiasm in Indiana—The Situation Most Favorable to the Gallant Hoosier—Strong with the People Who Do the Voting—Gresham in Minnesota—No Dog-in-the-Manger Policy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Sherman's managers are endeavoring to make capital out of Ohio's hearty (!) support of him. Ohio has been supporting him as a Presidential candidate for a number of years, and Mr. Sherman has not as yet received the nomination. Nor is he likely to, if present indications may be taken into account. Throughout the country his support is weakening, and right here at home in Ohio it is decidedly luke-warm at present, with great chances of becoming quite cold and formal. How long will the Ohio delegation stand by Sherman? Possibly till after the second ballot. State pride will hold the delegates together that long; but they will not take off their coats and work for him. Thus it is that "Ohio is solid for Sherman."

Below the unruffled Sherman surface there are several smoldering flames that will burst forth at the critical moment and play sad havoc with the Ohio statesman's plans. Fully aware of the fact that his prospects are diminishing day by day, he has become desperate. It has taxed his utmost capacities to keep Ohio in line, no matter how crooked the line now is. He anticipated this trouble a year ago, and secured an indorsement from the State Convention of 1887. It was only by the consent of the friends of other probable candidates that he even received this. It had its effect so far as it went, but it did not extend outside the confines of Ohio.

Gov. Foraker is an ambitious man and popular in Ohio. Sherman feared him a year ago and does today. Foraker will lead the Ohio delegation to Chicago, and by many this is looked upon as an evil omen to Sherman. Be that as it may, contrary to his declaration of friendship at the recent State Convention he will be on the eager look-out for Foraker first, last, and all the time. In other words he is a dark horse. The balance of the delegation, so far as selected, represent several factions. Many of these will go to Chicago uninstructed, their private inclinations leading to Blaine or Gresham, with Sherman a secondary consideration. There has been a great deal of "bossism" manifested by Sherman's managers, and this in turn has led to fights among the moguls themselves. The latest one to come to light is highly interesting. Col. Conger of Akron is a candidate for member of the National Committee, and so is ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Cleveland. Mark Hanna, the millionaire and prince of Sherman boomers, steps in and orders Conger to stand aside and let Townsend secure the plum. All these are Sherman managers, and, as Conger absolutely refused to withdraw, the affair will prove serious. A number of petty quarrels are in progress in different parts of the State, and the end is not yet.

How will the Ohio delegation really stand after the first ballot? From reliable sources it is learned that the delegates will vote almost as a unit for the most available man. From the same sources it is known that Judge Gresham is steadily gaining in popular favor, more especially with the younger elements. As the young men practically control affairs in Ohio some significance may be attached to this fact. His sound ideas on American institutions and political purity have won him many friends, some one of whom will be found in the ranks of the Ohio delegation. The increase of his forces in the West and Northwest is fully recognized here, and, although Sherman has endeavored to make Ohio a doubtful State by securing the passage of rash liquor laws, Gresham would carry Ohio by a handsome majority.

Sherman's fences in Ohio are in need of constant repair, and his managers have not been able at all times to repair them, although the country at large has been repeatedly told that "Ohio is Sherman, skin and core." The situation may be illustrated fully by three instances: Ex-Congressman Townsend was a candidate for delegate-at-large from Ohio, but was forced to retire "a hurt man" in favor of one less pronounced in his Sherman doctrines. Then came the case of Mark Hanna, who, after a visit to Washington, proclaimed that Sherman had infused his Western boom to the snare, set himself up as a candidate for district delegate, but was only too willing to play second fiddle to a man not an ardent Shermanite. The most striking case is that of a Northern Ohio journal that has been booming Sherman for four years without a single interruption. Three weeks ago it as much as intimated that Sherman was already beaten. A week of silence and then it blossomed forth as an Alger organ. Alger's henchmen are invading the State in large numbers, but the whole thing is looked upon as mere admiration for a "favorit son." Sherman's boom has long since reached its maturity. It is on the decline in Ohio, while Judge Gresham is looming up above the western horizon in a way that must be disheartening to the battle-scarred veterans of the "Old-Resumption" brigade. F. J. M.

Enthusiasm for Gresham in Indiana.

Logansport *Journal:* The enemy now knows that the Republicans of Indiana are a unit in giving due honor and support to their gallant, able, and pure leader, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and that Gresham will be among the foremost in approving that unity.

In the wide field of his Presidential canvass, however, there are indications that point unmistakably to the probability that Indiana Republicans will be called upon to choose between their allegiance to their "favorit son" and the demand of a great body of their party outside of Indiana. The wish of the masses of the Republican party in all the land seems to be centering with marvelous rapidity and remarkable unanimity upon the candidacy of Judge Walter Q. Gresham. It is a movement wonderfully like that of 1860 in favor of Abraham Lincoln, and has its origin in the same sources. The barefooted Hoosier boy who has hewed his way from the woods and wilds of Harrison County to a National fame as an honest, fearless Judge, an able executive officer, and a man who may be trusted anywhere captures the hearts of the people as they were captured by "Honest Abe, the rail splitter," "Grant, the tanner," and "Garfield, the tow-path boy." The *Journal* could fill columns of its space showing the extent and enthusiasm of this movement among the masses of the people, but it would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." The people within the range of the *Journal's* circulation are feeling this movement and responding to its influence. There are hundreds of "Gresham men" in this locality now where there were only dozens a month ago. At the present rate of growth a month hence there will be thousands where there are now hundreds.

The *Journal* has been watching this movement, but has refrained from comment upon it lest such comment might lead to discord in the selection of delegates to Chicago. They are chosen now, and pledged in proper and honorable loyalty to Harrison, and we feel free to speak of the situation at large, and as we see it that situation is most favorable to the "Hoosier boy, Gresham." It is factional folly to say that Gresham cannot carry Indiana, if he shall be nominated with the hearty consent of the Indiana delegation to Chicago. If the Republican party gives him its solid support he can carry Indiana by a larger majority than any other man now named as a Presidential candidate. It will be a fatal blunder on the part of the Indiana delegation to refuse to give him its hearty and solid support, if the time comes in the convention when such support would be useless to Harrison and it won't take many ballots to show it) and necessary to the nomination of Gresham. Let us hope that no such blunder will be made, and that the delegation may be able to vote as a unit from the first to the last ballot of the convention that will hold the fate of the Republican party in its hands.

Strong with the People as Well as the Politicians.

Rockford (Ill.) *Register:* The New York *World* asserts with suggestive emphasis that the Republican politicians have "no use for Gresham," and it further remarks:

The things which commend Gresham to the honest people are precisely the things that render him distasteful to the politicians who take charge of the business of selecting candidates. The Judge is unmanageable. The politicians want a man whom they can manage. The Judge is "ugly honest." The politicians want a man who is not, as one of them has expressed it, "too nasty particular." The Judge believes that corporations should be servants of the people and amenable to law. The politicians have "practical views" as to the importance of securing big campaign contributions from the Goulds and Huntingtons.

This undoubtedly tells the Democratic hope. The Democratic party dreads a contest with Gen. Gresham leading the Republicans. The statement that Gresham is distasteful to the politicians is not true in any sweeping sense. It is hoped that the Judge's character fails to commend him to some politicians, as that word includes an important percentage of men whose hopes and aspirations do not look to the public welfare and could not be served by a man of such taut integrity as Gresham illustrates; but he is not distasteful to the majority of active Republicans whose interests in politics would permit them to be classed as politicians. It is one of the noteworthy facts of the Gresham movement that it develops equal strength among people and politicians, if such an uncertain classification is permissible. He is the first favorit in Illinois among the men who are most active in the necessary work from the precinct primary to the National Convention, and he is an equal favorit with the independent who criticises and the masses whose one political act is exercised when they cast their vote election-day. It is evident that Providence is friendly to the Republican party, and in Walter Q. Gresham has raised up a man whose nomination would merit victory and go far towards its achievement. He could stand in the great line of Republican Presidents with Lincoln and Grant and give it new distinction.

Gresham and Minnesota.

Minneapolis *Journal:* It is to be hoped that the Gresham-Harrison situation in Indiana will not be misunderstood in Minnesota. The sentiment in this State is more nearly crystallized on Gresham than on any other man, and for this reason any misapprehension as to the state of affairs in Indiana is to be deplored. The St. James *Journal*, for instance, fears that the election of a solid Harrison delegation from Indiana will hurt Gresham's chances. Even if a solid delegation had been elected the Gresham boom, which is as wide as the country itself, would not be impaired. But the fact is that at least ten and probably thirteen of the twenty-six delegates already elected in Indiana are original Gresham men. They will vote for Harrison long enough to demonstrate the hopelessness of his candidacy, and then the whole delegation will be plumped for Gresham. That is the situation in Indiana. Meanwhile Gresham continues to gain strength and delegates in every part of the country.

The Morehead *News* falteringly expresses the opinion that "the Gresham boom is based on sentiment alone," and adds:

He is a good ordinary sort of man, and in his place as Judge has done his plain duty without faltering.

Quick as a flash the Mankato *Register* replies:

Yes, and that is all Lincoln ever did. 'Twas all Garfield did, and that Washington did; indeed, all any man having good abilities need do to equal the best of statesmen. Mr. *News*, you have paid Judge Gresham the highest possible compliment. If all young men would start in life with a determination to do "his plain duty without faltering" more of them would succeed. That is all.

It is the opinion of the Blue Earth City *Post* that the Gresham boom stands on a firmer, stronger foundation today than it has at any time since the movement to make him President was started.

The following Minnesota papers, all Republican or independent, have either expressed a decided preference for Gresham or have indicated their confidence in his availability and in his winning qualities in the event of his nomination:

Brainerd News.
Fairmont Sentinel.
Duluth Herald.
La Crescent Patrol.
New Richmond North Star.
Wells Advocate.
Lake Crystal Union.
St. Peter Tribune.
Detroit Record.
Glencoe Register.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.
Ada Index.
Painesville News.
Preston Times.
Plainview News.
Wilmar Argus.
Winnebago City Press-News.
Rushford Star.
Mankato Register.
Farmington Tribune.
Buffalo Journal.
Alexandria News.
Northwestern Labor Union.
Kasson Republican.
Blue Earth City Post.
Winona Republican.
Lanesboro Journal.
Duluth News.
Jackson Republic.
Fergus Falls Journal.
Marshall News-Messenger.
St. Charles Union.
Dodge Centre Record.
Bird Island Union.
St. Paul Herald.
Henderson Independent.
Stillwater Gazette.
Northfield News.
Little Falls Transcript.
Brainerd Dispatch.
Elk River Star-News.
Mankato Free Press.

This list is probably not complete, but we challenge the friends of any other candidate to make as good a showing. We know it cannot be done, and in view of such an array of the best papers in all parts of the State, who have voiced the opinions of the people of their respective localities on this important question, we claim without hesitation that the preponderance of sentiment in Minnesota as compared with any other single candidate is in favor of the nomination of Judge Walter Q. Gresham at Chicago.

No Dog-in-the-Manger Policy.

Delphi (Ind.) *Journal:* The Indiana delegation to the Republican Convention at Chicago will go there this year for an Indiana man. Gen. Harrison has been an active Republican leader, has done efficient service for his party and his country, and he will receive the solid support of the Indiana delegation. But there is another great Hoosier who is loved and admired by the people of his State as well as by the country at large, and which ever one the party of the Nation demands that one shall it have. There will be no "dog-in-the-manger" policy as far as the Indiana delegation is concerned, and the sooner the Republicans of the country understand this the better it will be.

Gresham and the Indiana Delegates.

Corydon (Ind.) *Republican:* Gen. Ben Harrison will receive the solid vote of the Indiana delegation to Chicago until such time as it may appear that Gen. Gresham will stand a better show of a nomination than Gen. H., when the delegation will go to the support of Gresham. Entire harmony prevails between the friends of the two distinguished Indianians, and the delegates will have in view only the nomination of a strong candidate from Indiana.

Will Lose No Votes by It.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In his entire military career Gen. Gresham never violated the rules of strict discipline but once, and that was when he heard a battle raging ten miles away, and marched quickly, without orders, to take part in it. Gen. Grant indorsed the action, however; and if he should be nominated for President he will not lose any votes on account of such a stroke of courage and energy.

Cause for Alarm.

Manitowoc *Pilot:* Gresham's strength is alarming the Sherman boomers, who now claim that even should their man be not nominated he will demonstrate that he "holds a large place in the esteem" of Republicans. A mighty light return for the work John Sherman has been doing. No matter how large the share he holds in "Republican esteem" he always seems to come out in the small end of the horn.

Lincoln and Gresham.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Leonard Swett, the man who nominated Lincoln in the Republican Convention in 1864, has been selected by the Judge's friends to present the name of Judge Gresham to the Chicago Convention. There is a peculiar propriety in this. There is no public man in the country today who resembles Lincoln so closely in character and characteristics as Judge Gresham. The Republican party is getting back to first principles. This is one of the hopeful signs.

The Kind of a Man to Have.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The Democratic papers had many kind things to say of Judge Gresham a few weeks ago, but they have become alarmed at the popularity of the man they thought they could afford to praise, and as his strength increases they exert themselves to underrate it. Let us have a candidate the Democrats are afraid of.

Envy is a Kind of Praise.
Hence the thrusts made at Pyle's Pearline.

COAL MEN VERSUS UNION.

THE SHOVELERS' DEMANDS WILL NOT BE GRANTED.

Robert Law Says the Shippers Are Well Organized and Will Not Discharge Their Non-Union Men at the Order of a Walking Delegate—New Plans for Handling Vessel Freight—Snow and Freezing Weather at the Straits.

The walking delegate of the Coal-Shovelers' Union informed the coal shippers yesterday that his union had decided Saturday not to allow its members to work for shippers employing non-union men. This action was taken in retaliation on the Chicago Coal Association for an agreement not to pay over 12 cents a ton for shoveling coal, and as much less as the shippers saw fit. At the 12-cent rate the men made $12 a day.

Robert Law, when asked what the coal-shippers would do, said: "We will fight the union. We are well organized, and will win. The struggle will cost us money and worry, but we cannot yield longer to union tyranny. Last spring I had sixty non-union men employed in our north yard—Swedes, Norwegians, and the like. The union demanded that they be discharged. I told the men to join the union and I would pay their initiation fee of $2.50 apiece. The men all applied to the union and were told the initiation fee had been raised to $15. Again I told the men I would pay the money for them and advanced the $900. Then the union refused to admit my men on any terms, claiming there were enough coal-shovelers already in Chicago and that Swedes were not wanted. I kept those men at work all the year, and I am not going to discharge them now. I will bet they have $2 laid by for every 10 cents the union men who worked for me last summer have saved."

"How much coal is there coming in at the opening of navigation?"

"That we have agreed not to tell; but you can guess the quantity is not large."

During the three weeks the trouble has been brewing the shippers have had recruited for them a large force of Italians, who will be placed in the vessels wherever the old men refuse to work. The Mayor will also be called upon for police protection for the new men. The trouble will begin on the arrival of the first coal cargo from Buffalo, which may reach here within a week.

Novelties in the Way of Handling Vessel Freight.

For the first time in America the principle of the cable as used in street railways, applied to the transmission of power to machinery in widely-separated parts of a building, was tested at the Union Steamboat Company's warehouse on Market street yesterday afternoon with the most satisfactory results. The cable used was a manila rope seven-eighths of an inch thick and 750 feet long. The rope went round the driving wheel and winding sheaves three times, and then was carried 150 feet north on twelve-inch pulleys of the same pattern as with the North Side street-car cable. There it furnished power to a moving incline, and then was carried 200 feet south and thence eastward seventy-five feet, where it drove a barrel-lift. Eighty feet northward it furnished power to another barrel-lift, and then returned to the driving wheel, where it moved a second incline. The slack in the rope was taken up by a sliding wheel on the same principle as in the street-car cable. The driving-wheels had V-shaped grooves in which the rope was pinched and prevented from slipping. The cable was tested running at the rate of 1,500 feet a minute. It was found that 3 and 4 horse power was taken up in driving the machinery when not loaded. The engine is forty-horse power, which gives ample power for the work. I. S. Miller was the inventor of the plan.

The moving inclines which the cable drives are novelties in vessel-loading and unloading, and are the first used in the North for any purpose. They are built on the plan of the old-fashioned bread power by horses and are kept constantly in motion. One end is level with the floor, while the other is made moveable so as to be kept flush with the deck of the vessel. The vessel-unloader wheels his loaded truck onto the incline, and is carried with it to the floor above while standing still himself. When he reaches the floor he wheels the truck off. The same plan, but reversed, is employed on the loading incline which leads from the basement floor. The result is the practical removal of all inclines in handling freight.

Barrel-lifts for carrying rolling freight from the basement to the level of wagons on the sidewalks have also been added to the Union Company's equipment.

Grain, Lumber, and Coal Charters.

The W. H. Gratwick was chartered on Change yesterday for 75,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 2 cents. The Otego took 28,000 bushels of corn to Sarnia at 1¾ cents. This leaves three vessels of the grain fleet yet unprovided for. In lumber freights nothing was done yesterday. The lumber on the market found slow sale, and the prospects for the near future were not reassuring. It is expected the Green Bay fleet will get away today and the opening rates established. They will be from 15 to 18 cents lower than last season.

DULUTH, Minn., April 30.—[Special.]—There are now in store here 9,000,000 bushels of grain, and the amount will be increased 400,000 or 500,000 bushels before the opening of navigation, which will be 3,500,000 bushels less than at the opening last year. Vessel-room for about 750,000 bushels has been chartered, all but two of the vessels being on the lower lakes. The V. Swain loaded 40,000 bushels wheat today and the Helvetia 50,000. They are chartered at 3⅜ cents. The opening rate is 3¼ cents for vessels loading late in May or June and 3½ cents to load early in May.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—An opening rate for the Duluth and Superior coal trade was made today, it being flat at 60 cents. Charters at that rate are Veronica, Iron Age, Iron City, E. A. Nicholson, for Duluth; Iron King, Iron Queen, Michigan, D. C. Whitney, H. W. Sage, George T. Hope, H. H. Gorswide, for Superior. The boats are to arrive from Chicago and will take up about 20,000 tons. The M. M. Drake, which left today for Toledo, takes coal from there to Duluth and Superior.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The steamship City of Cleveland was chartered today for 70,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo on a through rate.

CLEVELAND, O., April 30.—[Special.]—Charters today were the schr City of Cleveland of the Bradley fleet, grain, Milwaukee to Buffalo, 3½ cents; stmr James Pickands, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, 85c.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—There was a good deal of activity among vessel and grain men today, but rates were low. The stmr Alhambra was taken for about 80,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo.

Fast in the Ice in the Straits.

Not a boat of the grain fleet left this port yesterday owing to the unfavorable reports from the straits that the boats which left Saturday were fast in the ice. If the weather changes today the major portion of the fleet will get away by tomorrow night, relieving the pressure in the harbor.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—There are three steambarges fast in the ice about two miles northeast of Waugoshance. They were first seen at 5 o'clock this morning, and since then they have made no headway, and at sundown they did not appear to be working. They have twelve miles of ice to break, and it is doubtful about their getting through until the ice softens up. They look to be painted green, with white upper works. One of them is a three-master with one pipe, another is a three-master with two pipes, and the other is a four-master with two pipes. A cold northeast snow-storm raged all night, and about two inches of snow fell. It has been cloudy and cold all day.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The props Republic and Smith Moore, bound for this port, are trying to work through the north passage, but are still several miles from here.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The tug Fisherman went out of the harbor and through the ice without trouble this afternoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—Twelve propellers and three consorts sailed today and the Cambria, City of Rome, Susquehanna, tug Balize, and schrs Scotia and Annie M. Peterson are among those that will leave tomorrow. Managers are inclined to feel that it would have been just as well not to have gone in view of the latest reports of cold and snow at the straits. The Detroit fleet is expected to arrive tomorrow. The Erie Canal will be opened May 10. So far as is known not a boat is chartered, and no forwarder has any grain to send.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The ice in the bay went out yesterday and vessels can make this place without any difficulty.

DULUTH, Minn., April 30.—[Special.]—The ice in the harbor and bay is disappearing fast, but in the lake it still remains solid for several miles out.

CLEVELAND, O., April 30.—[Special.]—The line prop Toledo arrived here today from Detroit and is loading merchandise for Lake Superior. She will be the first boat to attempt to get through the Sault.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—None of the lower lake or Escanaba bound vessels have left here as yet. A heavy snow-storm which set in at noon today continued until evening. A dispatch from Superintendent Ban of the ore-docks says the ice moved out of the bay at Escanaba this morning, but he thought it would be Wednesday or Thursday before vessels could reach there.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—Harbormaster Dennessen will place the channel buoys tomorrow. Navigation is declared open.

First to Go on the Beach This Season.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 30.—[Special.]—The schr Bronson left this port Saturday afternoon for Milwaukee with a cargo of 150 cords of slabs. When some miles out it became so rough that the Captain concluded to come back. In trying to enter this port, however, the winds carried the boat out of her course, and she ran against the north pier, and then at 2 o'clock yesterday morning went on the beach. She had a large hole knocked in her side and soon filled. She is in bad condition by pounding on the bottom. An effort will be made to get her off tomorrow. Her crew were rescued before she went on the beach by the life-saving crew.

Vessel Movements.

Kewaunee—Arrived—Christiana.

South Chicago—Arrived—Glad Tidings.

Minorville—Sailed—Emma Neil. Wind-bound—George Brown. Navigation is now practically open with but a few barges.

Oswego—Departed—Oliver Mitchell, West Side, Chicago, with coal.

Bailey's Harbor—Arrived—Tempest, Monitor, Tallahasse. Cleared—Pride.

Manistee—Sailed—A. D. Haywood, Winnie Wing. Wind northeast. Snowing hard.

Frankfort—Arrived—La Petite. Departed—Fleetwing. Wind northeast; cold and snowing hard.

Whitehall—Arrived—Pauly Jones. Sailed—Harrison, Persia, Suit. Wind east, light, rain and snow.

Ludington—Arrived—Hattie Perseue. Cleared—W. J. Carter, Susie Chipman. Wind, north, light, snowing hard.

Manitowoc—Cleared—Petoskey, light, for Milwaukee; Graham Bros., light, for Ludington. Blowing hard and snowing.

Sheboygan—Sailed—Mishicott, Agnes, B. Herman, Sophie Bunner, for Milwaukee. Wind northeast, fresh, snowing.

Cleveland—Departed—Columbia, Escanaba light; James Pickands, Marquette, coal; Camden Chicago, coal; Melvin S. Bacon, Milwaukee, coal.

Muskegon—Cleared—A. E. Wilds, S. K. Martin, Ida M. Torrent, Kate Lyons, for Chicago; Eliza Walesks, for Sheboygan; Frank Ward, for Michigan City; Penobscot, J. J. Smith, for Milwaukee. Wind northwest; rain and snow.

Sand Beach—A partial sale tonight. In for refuge—Smith Moore, D. W. Powers, N. Mills and two. Owegatchie and one, Gordon City and three. The S. H. Lathrop, of the Garden City tow, came in leaking badly, but was pumped out and the leak patched up.

Buffalo—Clearances taken out—Buffalo, Chicago, coal; Boston, Chicago, coal; Oswego, Milwaukee, coal; Jewett, Chicago, salt; St. Louis, Chicago, coal; Grand Traverse, Chicago, coal; Delaware, Chicago, coal; Conemaugh, Chicago, coal; Russia, Chicago,

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Matthew Moehlberger of No. 89 Law avenue is under arrest charged with assaulting his wife with a chisel and cutting her on the head.

The case of the alleged Cummings boodlers, Hogan, Price, and Fitzgerald, was stricken off the docket in Judge Grinnell's court yesterday. Insufficient evidence was the cause.

The Home of Industry has been removed to No. 671 West Van Buren street. The new quarters are larger than those formerly occupied and more persons can be accommodated.

Christian Spitz and Emma Keating are under arrest at the Desplaines Street Station and will be brought before Justice Woodman this morning. They are charged with abusing a 6-year-old girl.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 40° above zero; 9 a. m., 41°; 10 a. m., 41°; 11 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 41°; 1 p. m., 40°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 38°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39; 6 p. m., 29.44.

The Baptist ministers at their meeting yesterday morning appointed Dr. G. C. Lorimer, Dr. J. A. Smith, the Rev. E. Goodman, Dr. P. S. Henson, and Dr. M. S. Lawrence to invite the Southern Baptist Convention and the three Northern Baptist societies to meet in this city in May, 1889.

J. W. Curtis and J. C. Harris, employed at O'Neill's auction store on State street, mistook Officer Nordrum of the Central Station for a granger. The pair fairly dragged him into the auction-room and tried to induce him to buy a watch and a pair of opera-glasses. Nordrum arrested the solicitors, and yesterday morning they each got a $50 fine.

The two medical students who were arrested Friday while dissecting a dog in a coal-shed at No. 262 South Wood street were discharged by Justice Woodman. The students, S. M. Cox and W. M. Lane, said the dog and the skulls in the shed did not smell any worse than many other things in the neighborhood. Several fellow-students expressed the same opinion. None of them thought the smell injurious to health. Several of the neighbors thought it was, but the Justice agreed with the students.

Matt Pinkerton lodged his horse at Baldwin's stables on Pacific avenue and claims to have found that "Dick," after being driven by him all day, was hitched to a cab by Baldwin and made to work all night. Several witnesses testified to the truth of the charges. "I wish I could give Mr. Pinkerton a raw hide, made extra heavy, and have him lay it on Baldwin. This is the most brutal and inhuman thing I ever heard of," said Justice Lyon. "I give Mr. Pinkerton damages in the sum of $100.

It rained yesterday. It was a cold rain and a dreary day. Those whose business obliged them to go out first shuddered with dread and then shivered with cold. It was a day for sitting beside a cheery fire. It was most oppressive to those who were moving. The gloom of bare walls and floors and furniture piled in confusion was intensified by the cheerlessness out of doors. Many who had torn up their homes in readiness to take possession of new habitations had no means of warming their rooms, and there was much uncomfortableness that approached actual suffering.

Mrs. Josie Knause attempted suicide Sunday afternoon. "By" Knause, her husband, is an auctioneer. The couple quarreled, and it is alleged he struck her. She sent her children down-town with her mother and went out and purchased some laudanum. On her way home she stopped at Mrs. Jones' bakery, No. 840 Randolph street, and told the latter of her intentions. Mrs. Jones went over to No. 17 North May street, where Mrs. Knause lives. She found the woman lying on the floor. She ran for a doctor, and on her return found that the woman's husband had preceded her with a medical attendant. The woman will recover.

John Savage, 70 years old, and living at No. 3020 Bonfield street, was arrested on a disorderly warrant sworn out by his wife Mary, who said that he beat her. He said Mary was his fourth wife. He was married when he was 21 years old, but his wife lived only a few months. By his second wife he had twenty-two children in twenty-four years. All were girls, and all but two are now living. His wife died shortly after giving birth to his youngest daughter, now 24 years old. Justice Lyon was inclined to doubt the story, but several witnesses vouched for its truth, and for Savage's good reputation. The Justice allowed him to go.

Patrick Needham, formerly a porter at the Sherman House, commenced a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against J. Irving Pearce, J. Irving Pearce Jr., James Kelley, and Charles Spiering. The suit is a sequel to the Sherman House robberies for which Needham along with two others were arrested. One of the men, Frank Emmets, pleaded guilty to the charge, but the grand jury failed to find a true bill against the other two, hence the present action. Along with the Messrs. Pearce, whose connection with the Sherman House is given as a reason for their being sued, the two detectives who made the arrest are also implicated, and made co-defendants in the action for false imprisonment.

The Methodist ministers yesterday morning listened to an address on mission work by Rev. Dr. Blackmore, who has been appointed a delegate to the International Missionary Conference to be held at London June 9 to 19. Dr. Blackmore eulogized the temperance movement in this country, which occasioned the remark from one of those present that he would find preaching temperance at the London conference a different thing from the Methodist preachers' meeting. In all the list of topics to be discussed at that gathering no place was given temperance, and he doubted not that many of the distinguished divines who would attend would have liquor in their own homes.

The suit of Mrs. Alice A. Epstean against H. Felsenthal was resumed before Judge Williamson yesterday. The suit is brought to replevin some goods levied by Mr. Felsenthal upon the dry-goods and gents' furnishing store of Mr. Lowensohn when he failed in business about a year ago. Mrs. Epstean had advanced him something like $23,000, for which a judgment note amounting to $30,000 had been given her by Lowensohn. Mrs. Epstean, who, by the way, was Mrs. Healy, the wife of the lion-tamer, before she married Epstean, was kept on the stand nearly the entire day. The cross-examination failed to shake her testimony, and at 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning without having accomplished much.

The hearing of the habeas corpus case before Judge Clifford in reference to the boy, Ernst Maloun, or Hledik, was finished yesterday. The court said: "It is unquestionable that in cases of this kind, where the mother of an illegitimate child claims the possession of it, the court has no power to refuse her claim. In this case, however, the parties who seek to obstruct her natural right for the possession of her child are people who ought not to be allowed the custody of any children whatever, living as they have been doing, in a state which is a scandal and an outrage on all law and morality. I would be doing a wrong to the boy himself, as well as to society, if I were to give the child into their custody. Let the mother have her child."

Henry Welch, aged 14, and John Maher, aged 10, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with breaking the seal of a bonded Fort Wayne car at Sixty-third street. A bag of coffee was taken and a cask of brandy was broken open. Welch made a confession. He said he had served a bridewell sentence for the Mahers and was not going to suffer again. He and young Maher had taken the goods from the car, Michael Maher had hauled them away, and the father, Dan Maher, had secreted them. Officers went to the Maher cottage on Seventy-eighth street yesterday afternoon and arrested Dan and his son Michael. Some of the coffee was found in the house and the bag was buried where Welch indicated. The whole party were held for examination in bonds of $500 each and went to jail.

Mr. Watts on Secularism.

Mr. Charles Watts of Toronto, Can., the First Vice-President of the Secular Union, addressed an audience of 300 at the Forum, Washington boulevard and Sangamon street, last evening. Mr. Watts is a pleasant speaker. His topic was "Secularism, Destructive and Constructive." It is an unfortunate fact, said he, that in the development of human thought, new truths are frequently shunned, and that theological opinions are as a rule estimated more by their popularity than by their intrinsic value. Mental indolence has perpetuated old ideas, creeds, and dogmas. The religion of the cross was introduced to correct these wrongs, but it has failed. Therefore a new gospel, Secularism, has been proclaimed. In its constructive nature it supplies the means to satisfy all the real needs of humanity. In its destructive character it seeks to remove fancies, creeds, and dogmas that obstruct the carrying out of secular work. The speaker then outlined what errors the Secularists sought to destroy, one of them being Biblical idolatory, as, for instance, the prostration of human reason at the shrine of Biblical infallibility. The true guide in human actions is reason, he said. He was often applauded.

A Petition for Zeph Davis.

Zephyr Davis, the colored murderer who is to be hanged May 12, apparently gives that fact little thought, and is as mean and vicious as ever. He seems to desire another opportunity to repeat his performance with Dr. Gray. Jalier Folz does not say much but he intimates that if Zeph plays any more of his brutish pranks he will be treated in like manner and made to feel the effects of his own medicine. The museum man who called several days ago to get the murderer's clothes would have been strangled if Zeph could have gotten near him, and he told him so. "Well, I'll wait till you are dead, my good friend, before I make a bargain with you," said the amusement agent as he backed away from the fellow's cell. Notwithstanding the atrocious act of the condemned man a petition has been sent to Gov. Ogiesby, gotten up by colored people, in which it is asked that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. The colored clergyman, T. W. Henderson, who is the framer of the petition, alleges that the jury was prejudiced because of the prisoner's race and that the trial was too rapid.

Luncheon to Mrs. Conover.

Mrs. George F. Harding gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Sarah Conover of Madison, Wis., entertaining about seventy-five ladies. Mrs. Conover has recently become a member of the Fortnightly Club, and luncheon was given partly for the purpose of making her acquainted with the other members of the club. However, the invitations were not restricted to members of the Fortnightly, a number of others being present. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, and an enjoyable time ensued. Among those at the table were: Mrs. John A. Roche, Mrs. John R. Jewett, Mrs. E. S. Gregory, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Jessie Bross Lloyd, Mrs. Palmer Kellogg, Mrs. J. L. High, Mrs. Sumner Ellis, Miss May Allport, Mrs. Leonard Swett, Mrs. W. S. Walker, Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, Mrs. A. R. Jackson.

Western Energy Wanted.

It has been announced that Mr. Frank A. Gray of the *Interior* was to go to New York and assist Elliott Shepard in the conduct of the *Mail and Express*, and it is now said that it is Mr. Shepard's intention to secure a complete Western force to build up his own paper. A prominent newspaper man said yesterday that Mr. Gray had signed a five years' contract and would have complete control. "It is Mr. Shepard's intention to get rid of what he calls the 'barnacles,' and put fresh Western blood in their places. With that idea in view Mr. Gray has been making offers to some of the best known Chicago journalists. Among those said to have accepted the terms offered are R. W. Peattie and his wife, Ella Peattie, Mr. W. M. Knox, and Mr. Charles Denis. Half a dozen others of the best known newspaper men in the city are giving favorable ear to Mr. Gray's tempting promises."

The Building Trades.

A year ago there were fourteen local assemblies of carpenters' unions belonging to the Knights of Labor. These assemblies had a membership of fully 6,000 and it was confidently expected that the Knights would absorb the entire local craft. During the last six months the organization has melted away and there now remains only one assembly with a membership of less than 200 carpenters. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has absorbed the Knights. There is comparatively little trouble between the employing carpenters and the union men. A few nine and ten hour jobs are running, but the majority of the bosses are living up to the eight-hour rule. Work is plenty and wages are good. There is every prospect of a peaceable season in the building trades.

Dr. De Wolf's Report.

Dr. De Wolf has just made out his annual report in which he calls attention to the excellent sanitary condition of the city, urges the need of more garbage crematories, deprecates the system of using garbage and street sweepings for fillings, protests against the dumping of refuse into the lake at any point off Chicago, and demonstrates the value of vaccination and of keeping a small-pox hospital ready for use at all times.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The leaders in the annexation movement are making plans to bring the question to a vote next spring. They intend to elect a Senator who will introduce another bill at the next session of the Legislature by which the question of annexation can be submitted to the voters. They will employ a constitutional lawyer to watch the progress of the bill and see that it is constitutional. They will endeavor to frame the question so that the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago will once more be extended over Hyde Park. The anti-annexationists insist that the proposition will never be carried.

There are indications that a lively time will be had at the annual meeting of the Park Club Thursday evening.

Lake.

Patrick Corbett kept a saloon on Wentworth avenue, near Root street, known as the "Home for the Friendless." For several days Corbett has not been seen. His place is closed and guarded by Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who awaits the saloonkeeper's return. It is said that the woman lives on Butterfield street and has a pretty niece to whom Corbett was attentive. Mrs. Campbell was pleased thereat, and to fix Corbett's attentions she is said to have loaned him $236, with a promise of more on his marriage. Corbett's attentions to the niece ceased. When Mrs. Campbell took him to task he disappeared.

Jefferson.

The election contest in School District No. 15 was decided yesterday in favor of Mr. De Pfuhl.

Counterfeiting a Baking Powder.

The public is too well informed as to the danger from alum baking powders to need any caution against using them. It is, nevertheless, a fact that many of our most prudent and careful housekeepers are, without knowing it, using these deleterious articles daily, and from them preparing for their families food which, were they aware of its nature, they would not offer to a beggar. Baking powders made from burnt alum cost less than four cents a pound. When these can be worked off in place of the Royal Baking Powder, and sold for 40 or 50 cents a pound, there are many manufacturers and dealers sufficiently unscrupulous to do it.

A favorite method of selling these poisonous alum baking powders is by placing them in an empty Royal Baking Powder can and weighing them out in small quantities when the Royal Baking Powder is called for by customers. The grocer, if questioned, claims that he buys in large packages at a lower rate, and is thus able to sell below the price of the goods in small cans. All baking powders sold in this way are entitled to suspicion. Analyses of many of them have been made with a view to a prosecution, and in all cases they have been found largely adulterated and generally made from poisonous burnt alum. This is selling counterfeit goods, and is, of course, an offense against the law. We are glad to know that the Royal Baking Powder Company have taken the matter in hand, and are acting in a way that will protect the public from the swindle.

The surest protection from this fraud is for the housekeeper to buy the baking powder of the brand she wishes in the original unbroken package, looking carefully to see that the label has not been tampered with. The Royal Baking Powder Company announce, what is well known, that their goods are packed for the convenience of consumers in cans of various sizes, but are never sold in bulk, by the barrel or loose by weight or measure. The cans are securely sealed with the company's trade-mark label, and the weight of each package stamped on the cover. Any baking powder being peddled out by weight under the name of Royal they denounce as bogus and to be avoided.

Consumers should bear these facts in mind if they do not wish to have imposed upon them the poisonous alum stuff that is being profusely distributed throughout the country under the name of baking powder. If, however, they buy the Royal in cans with unbroken labels, they are always sure of using a baking powder perfectly pure and wholesome, and of the highest test, strength, and efficiency.

Refuse to Buy the Water-Works.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The City Council tonight refused the offer of the bondholders to sell the city the Galesburg Water-Works plant and settle up the pending litigation for $62,500.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Jerome O'Neill, Minnie Harris	21—19
Patrick H. Powers, Maria Rowan, Joliet	30—34
Simon Meyer, Rachel Cohn	24—22
August F. Beck, Emelie Bach	30—24
John Brynda, Emma Precl	25—19
John Morrison, Kate Fadden	30—24
Wojciech Store, Agatha Niewiarowska	25—22
Gottlieb Nicolaus, Agnes Fuhrman	21—18
William McDonald, Annie Casey	21—18
Nels Olsson, Augusta Skog	27—34
Hans Lystad, Isabella V. Larson	28—19
Edwin I. Van Horn, Mary J. Hughes	24—24
Arthur G. Merwin, Emma T. Curres, both Boston	30—31
George Calkins, Lucile Neales, Evanston	23—20
Anton Wisnewski, Frances Dombrowska	21—25
Fred L. Buck, Lake View, R. E. Carpenter	25—29
Frank C. Rice, Mary Meyer	29—24
Leo Meckel, Ida Ohl	25—18
Francisek Mauriknieus, Mary Wanat	25—20
Frank Blaser, Annie Gamber	25—20
John W. Neely, Katie Haley	30—26
Nicholas Beisman, Maggie Bauer	25—24
William Taylor, Nellie Malone	30—30
John Soltysiak, Marijanna Riga	20—18
Lois Beaks, Ernestine Volker	25—24

Prices Dropping! Trade Increasing!

ANOTHER BREAK IN PRICES.

WE PROMISE TO OUTDO ALL PREVIOUS SALES EVER ATTEMPTED IN THIS CITY.

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

The Clothing and the Dry Goods Stores will receive a dose of prices that will not digest well. "Leaders we will be," hit whom it may. THIS WEEK'S PRICES:

BOYS' SUITS.

49c. 1,000 pairs Cassimere Knee Pants, ages 4 to 12 years, 49c; worth $1.00.

$1.49. Children's Knit Jersey Suits $1.49 to $1.67; sold by others at $3.00.

$1.49. SAILOR KILT SUITS, worth $3.00, for $1.49.

$2.09. FANCY KILT SUITS, worth $4.00, for $2.09.

$2.49. Knee Pant Suits, ages 4 to 13 years, Norfolk, with belt, etc.; worth $4.00.

$3.49. Silk-Mixed Cassimere Knee Pant Suits, plaited, etc., worth $5.00.

$4.00. Dark Check School Suits, long pants, coat and vest, $4.00.

$5.00. All-Wool Gray Cassimere School Suits, worth $10; half price this week, only $5.00.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, Ages 13 to 18. Take a pick for $5, $6.50, $8, $10.

Men's Spring Overcoats, Worth Wearing, $6.50. Gems, $10.00 to $15.00.

We don't mind telling you that we propose to have our store swarm with buyers.

No matter what prices are quoted we will sell you the same quality of goods less. Look into our State-st. and Madison-st. windows. See Goods and Prices.

New Styles of Hats and Waists.

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner State and Madison-sts.,

FRANK REED, Manager. Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William R. Fursland, Bertha Granow	28—18
Martin L. Beslinger, Millie M. Amond	30—18
Carl Borchardt, Bertha Meishewska	37—30
Uriah E. Atwater, Nellie Hubbard	40—34
Nils P. Larson, Josefina F. Magnuson	30—27
William A. Hinkins, Marie Woltz	29—28
Vaclav Vanda, Mary Ribacek	27—19
Wyman Wines, Agnes M. C. Hansen	38—33
John Wennerberg, Alma Sandah	21—22
John B. Champ, Louisville, Ky., Ida Nuding, same	32—22
Hjalmar Bergstrom, Hanna Johanson	32—30
Charles Napier, Experience Abney	25—30
Charles A. Brown, Augusta Leffler, Hyde Park	28—30
Peter Pruesener, Lizzie Swissheimer	24—23
Martin J. Albrecht, Lake View, Hedewig Dettmann, same	25—24
John S. Gardner, Kansas City, Carrie Lowry, Lemont	25—25
James Kelly, Helen L. Quinlan	30—30
Frederick R. Jensen, Anna B. Mellblad	25—22
Albert P. Houghton Jr., Ida W. Seidell	29—21
Jacob Morlin, Johanna Haase	27—22
Benjamin F. Carroll, R. Minnie Silvey	30—30
Gustaf Westman, Christina Anderson	23—20
Rasmus Christensen, Hulda M. Carlson	30—26
Carl Kewalke, Eva Andrion	25—20
Robert Watt, Mary Moiser	25—22
William H. Hogan, Kittie C. Wall	25—25
Ole Nelson, Margie Hurley	23—18
August Kusel, Bertha Bartke	21—19
Joseph Sholz, Magde Maurice	30—21
Frederick Thorgersen, Bertha Aslakson	29—27
Henry L. Movrey, Ellen L. Inns	21—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 35, 95 Washington-st. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ACCARDI—April 30, 1888, Lulu L., beloved daughter of E. J. and Laura Accardi, aged 3 years 9 months and 14 days, at residence, 581 W. North-av.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

BERTRAM—Irn, youngest son of Albert and Frances Bertram, aged 1 year and 10 months, of croup, at 363 Orchard-st.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday to Graceland.

ARMS—April 30, William R. Arms Sr., aged 64 years, of brain-fever.

Funeral Tuesday, May 1, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 4454 Emerald-av., by carriages to Oakwoods.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARCLAY—Elizabeth Ida, beloved and only daughter of Lucy and Joseph Barclay, aged 7 months.

Funeral from late residence, 339 18th-place, Tuesday at 10:30, by cars to Waukegan. Friends invited.

HARGAN—April 30, 1888, George B. Hargan, beloved son of George B. and Annie Hargan, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral Wednesday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

LEE—Mrs. Honery C. Lee, beloved wife of David F. Lee, April 30, at 344 West Randolph-st.

☞ Chicago and Canada papers please copy.

MCENNANY—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. P. Bradley, No. 285 East Division-st., Monday, April 30, at 10:30 a. m., Thomas F. McEnnany, aged 24 years, of consumption.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary Wednesday at 10 a. m.

PITHER—April 29, at No. 514 Burling-st., Mark M. Pither, aged 35 years.

Funeral services at the house Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WOODARD—Suddenly, April 30, Annie, beloved wife of J. W. Woodard.

Funeral from her late residence, 2459 Wabash-av., to May 1, at 2 p. m.

WITKOWSKY—Suddenly, Saturday, April 28, Mrs. Dorchen Witkowsky, aged 67 years, widow of S. G. Witkowsky.

Funeral from late residence, No. 2202 Indiana-av., to Graceland, Tuesday, May 1, at 2 p. m. No flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BISHOP CHENEY OF CHRIST CHURCH WILL preach at Tyng Mission, Twenty-first-st., Archer and Wentworth-avs., tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Free. Come. Thursday night—D. W. Potter, Evangelist, and Prof. Nickie and wife.

PROF. W. G. CRAIG WILL LECTURE ON "THE Trinity," before the Bible Normal Institute in Farwell Hall, Tuesday evening, May 1, at 7:30. His lecture Thursday evening will be on "The Person of Christ;" Friday evening, "Augustinianism."

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WEST CHIcago Citizens' Association will be held at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., on Tuesday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of other important business. All citizens who have a substantial interest in the West Division are invited to be present.

JOHN S. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE L. Thirteenth Ward Republican Club will be held Tuesday evening, May 1, at Tammany Hall. All members are requested to be present. C. F. SMALE, A. J. HOWARD, Rec. Secy. President.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Chicago Home of the Friendless will be held at the home Wednesday at 10 a. m.

THERE WILL BE AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE Daily Union Prayer Meeting at South End Hall, No. 3621 Cottage Grove-av., Tuesday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Bishop Fallows, Col. George R. Clarke, K. A. Burnell, and others. Report by the Secretary. Singing by the S. E. G. A. Quartet. Free to all.

THE COMMITTEE OF CARNIVAL OF NATIONS will meet at 2:30 today at the Tremont House. All ladies invited, as there are plenty of places yet to be filled.

TICKETS FOR THE FASHING NIGHT IN VENice and Kirmess can be found at McClurg's, Brentano's, Cobb's Circulating Library, Maxwell's, and the Woman's Exchange. The box-office for reserved seats will be open after the morning of the 4th. Private boxes at $15 a night or $50 for the season can be obtained at the Exposition Building any time during the day.

Factory Building to Rent.

West Twelfth-st., west of Western-av., crossing of the Wisconsin Central and Pan-Handle R. R. Railroad connections. Separate floors with steam power and elevator. Light all around the building. Size, 75x100; five stories. Will be rented for a term of years at a reasonable price. Inquire of

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

93 Dearborn-st.

Removal.

C. H. DYER & CO.

Have removed their COAL OFFICE to 93 Dearborn-st.

"Parisian Suit Co"

—AN—

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

We repeat this ad. as we want every one to understand our new system.

We believe we have overcome the chief objection to buying ready-made dresses. Genteel women dislike the flimsy, ill-shaped, factory-like look of ready-made dresses that are sold by the "Dry Goods Houses," albeit the material employed might be fair enough; and, worst of all, the moment a new, improved design appears anywhere cunning manufacturers duplicate and flood the market with it; therefore destroying the real value to a woman of exclusive taste.

We are utilizing our magnificently equipped workrooms and superior corps of designers, fitters, and so forth to make up street and home dresses ready for your selection, with as much care and faithful precision as we bestow on special orders.

Materials are our own, selected right in the store, best beyond a doubt. Every feature of the dress is as carefully done as the costliest special order.

Again, while the skirt is made up, the waist isn't. That we make to your measure---guarantee a fit. You are sure of the style, as you can see just what you are going to get. Price of waist is included in the price of the dress. Next strong feature is no two styles alike---none duplicated. The strongest of all is that the price of the whole dress, complete, is as low as if you made the dress at home yourself.

PRICES

From $15.00 to $75.00.

FURS STORED.

We are now ready to take Seal Garments and other Furs on storage for the summer. *No Charge* on garments purchased from us.

Estimates given on all kinds of Fur Repairing. Also orders taken for Alaska Seal Garments at *greatly reduced prices.*

☞ All goods marked in plain figures.

PALMER HOUSE,

STATE AND MONROE.

PROBY & TUTTLE.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We quote below a number of prices on *White Goods, Linens,* and *Quilts*—each item representing a line of goods offered *at much less than recognized value.*

In White Goods:

85 pcs. French Embroidered Cambrics
At prices reduced one-half.
25 pcs. Colored Embroidered Welt Pique
At prices reduced one-half.
50 pcs. Printed India Dimity 30c
50 pcs. Colored Lace Stripe French Lawn 25c
25 pcs. Colored Swiss Cambric 25c

In Linens:

100 doz. Large, Heavy, Double Huck Towels .. $3.00 doz.
25 Cream Pattern Cloths (2½ yds. long) ..... 2.50 ea.
100 Bleached Pattern Cloths (2½ yds. long) ... 2.50 ea.
50 doz. 22-22 Cream Napkins ..... 2.00 doz.
75 doz. Hemstitched Finger Bowl Doylies ... 75 doz.

In Quilts:

100 elegant Marseilles Quilts ..... $3.75 ea.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTM'T.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE.

MAGNIFICENT BARGAINS.

1,000 Pcs.

44-in. All-Wool and Silk and Wool

Illuminated Hair Lines,
Illuminated Brilliante,
Herring Bone Mixtures,
Silk and Wool Checks, &c.

Season's Price has been $1.50 and $1.75. Entire lot marked down to

75c.

200 Berlin Combination Suits, unmade,

$10.00.

THE SEASON'S OPPORTUNITY.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Monday's BARGAINS!

Repeated Today

Owing to yesterday's bad weather.

State and Madison-sts.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

This Morning, May 1st, 9:30 o'clock,

Boots and Shoes.

Also a BANKRUPT STOCK.

Tomorrow Morning, May 2d, 9:30 o'clock,

Clothing,

STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 o'clock,

IMMENSE BIG SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Goods.

Our stores are crowded with goods and must be sold.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 223 State-st., Chicago

Auction Announcements BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Tuesday, May 1, '88.....9:30 a. m.

CURTAINS,

Embroideries, Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths.

Wednesday, May 2, '88..9:30 a. m.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Including Two City Retail Stocks.

Thursday, May 3, '88....9:30 a. m.

Men's, Women's, and Children's

STRAW HATS.

Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats.

CLOTHING,

Including a City Bankrupt Stock.

In Basement,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Car-load of Tumblers.

Friday, May 4, '88.....9:30 a. m.

Several Small Bankrupt Stocks.

Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats.

Dry Goods, Notions, Jewelry.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 200 & 202 Madison-st.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR

SHIRTS.

Established 1863. All patterns preserved

"Thomas Jefferson"

Why Smokers of Fine Cigars prefer the

"Thomas Jefferson"

Brand of CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS to IMPORTED at the same price.

The duty on Cuban-made Cigars is so much greater than the duty on the same Tobacco in the Leaf that Smokers pay on the average $4.00 per hundred more for the imported Cigar than they do for the

"Thomas Jefferson"

Brand of Cigars, size, quality, and workmanship considered.

TO ILLUSTRATE:

Comparing the duty on a Cuban-made Cigar costing $48.00 and weighing 12 lbs. to the thousand with the duty on Tobacco in the Leaf made into Cigars in this country

GIVES US THIS RESULT:

Duty on Cigars made in Cuba per thousand:

12 lbs. Tobacco at $2.50 per lb.	$30.00
25 per cent ad valorem	48.00
	12.00
Export duty and other charges	4.00
	$46.00

Duty on same Tobacco sufficient for thousand cigars:

20 lbs. Tobacco at 35 cents per lb.	7.00
Making an actual loss per thousand to smokers of	$39.00

ONE TRIAL of the "Thomas Jefferson" Cigar will convince the most skeptical as to the truth of our statement. Being the owners of this brand we guarantee its quality and workmanship, and have authorized all dealers to refund the money on any Cigars that are not satisfactory.

The sizes and prices are:

Thos. Jefferson.

	Length, inches.	Box contains	Price per box.
Coquetas	3½	50	$3.25
Favoritos	4	50	3.50
Conchas	4½	50	4.00
Conchas Elegantes	4¾	50	4.25
Panetelas	4¾	50	4.00
Conchas Bouquet Extra	4¾	50	5.00
Bouquets	3¾	25	2.50
Perfectos	5	25	4.00
Rothschilds	4¾	50	4.50
Regalia Especial	4¾	50	6.50

C. JEVNE & CO.

110 and 112 Madison-st.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

REMOVAL.

Silurian Mineral Spring, 38 Randolph-st.

Mr. W. H. Powers has resigned the agency for Cook County and Mr. J. C. McCutchen of Waukesha has been appointed General Agent. Payments of moneys should be made as above.

LUTHER W. MCCONNELL, Proprietor.

FRESH GRASS BUTTER,

In 25-lb., 40-lb., and 60-lb. tubs, received daily from the foremost creameries of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota,

27c

Per Pound.

C. JEVNE & CO.,

Importers and Grocers,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

92 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Quick Transportation by Way of the Alley Between State Street and Wabash Avenue—Work to Be Begun Within Sixty Days—A New Street—Owners of Property Favor the Scheme—The Financial Arrangements—Some of the Promoters.

The announcement was made by THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago that a company had been organized for the construction of an elevated railroad from Van Buren street southward along one of the alleys between Dearborn street and Wabash avenue, and some time later it was stated that a contract had been let to a construction company in New York for building four miles of the road. A liberal charter was granted by the City Council to the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company to construct a line to the city limits on property to be owned by the company. The plans of the concern have now developed to a point where a pretty full statement can be made and where it is considered proper to offer the securities for sale. It is proposed to issue on the first eight miles of the road $7,500,000 of stock and the same amount of bonds, the price of the former being 50 and of the latter 110. The bonds are forty-year 6 per cent gold securities of the denomination of $1,000 each and are a first lien on the property and franchises of the road. For their payment a sinking fund is to be started five years after the date of the mortgage requiring 1 per cent of the net earnings each year. Four and a half million dollars of the stock and the same amount of the bonds are to be sold at once. The financial agents in this city are the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the firm of Jones, Kennett & Hopkins. It is said that the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York has already taken $2,000,000 of the bonds.

It is proposed to build first that portion of the road between Van Buren and Thirty-sixth streets, though the construction south of the latter street will begin before the first section is completed. It is thought work will begin within thirty days, or at most sixty days. The line is to run not over but immediately to one side of the alley between State street and Wabash avenue. Those interested in the scheme decline to say which side of the alley has been selected, but it is supposed to be the Wabash avenue side. The charter allows the company to own a right of way thirty feet wide, and more land than that where it is needed for stations, etc. The company has the right to build and operate three tracks, but only two will be constructed for the present. The insiders decline to state just what course the road will take south of the city limits.

Many people in this city to whom this scheme was submitted in its earlier stages were skeptical as to its success. They declared that a railroad in the alley was impracticable, that the property-owners would fight it at every step, and that the expense would be so great that no corporation could make any money out of it. There has, however, been a remarkable change of opinion. The affair seems to be making converts every day. There is no doubt of the right of the company to secure property by condemnation, and that process will be resorted to when necessary. But the projectors and others say that the owners of property along the proposed line are generally friendly to it. The company proposes to open a new street fifty feet wide where the alley now is and to make that street as attractive and useful as other streets are. They show to property-owners that this step will give their buildings two frontages, thus doubling the value of their holdings. This idea is a taking one, and some of the owners declare that they would pay something rather than not have the road constructed. People who have combated the State street scheme tooth and nail make no objection to this one. The distance between the building lines of State street and Wabash avenue is 340 feet, and a street fifty feet wide can be opened without making the lots on either side too shallow. As to the new street it need not be cramped. There are many important streets in the Eastern cities not over fifty feet wide. The charter of the company requires that the most approved methods of construction shall be adopted, so that the new street will be obstructed as little as possible. The motor is not yet decided upon finally, but it is believed that steam will be used, and if so devices will be employed to prevent large volumes of smoke and to reduce the noise to the minimum.

Arrangements for acquiring the right of way are already well advanced. A committee of experts from the Real-Estate Board have given their opinion as to the value of sample properties along the line. A member of that committee said yesterday that he did not see of what value the appraisals could be to the company except as a basis on which to estimate in a general way the cost of the road, but a man identified with the scheme declares that it is much more than that. He believes that in condemnation suit no jury would make an appraisal above that of the committee, which was expert and disinterested. If they did the Judge, he believed, would cut down the estimate. There are a number of valuable buildings on the line, though most of the structures are poor ones or the rear ends of buildings that could be taken away without serious loss. Among the expensive structures is the handsome new block at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. On Twenty-second street Seaverns' big block of apartments extends the entire distance from State to Wabash, and a hole will have to be made right through the middle of it. In some cases the company will buy the entire property, or, more properly speaking, persons identified with the company will get control of it as the most feasible way of solving the problem. Burnham & Root, the architects, have appraised all the buildings along the line, and the results of their figuring are in the hands of the company. Once the right of way is secured by the company it is theirs against all comers as certainly as any man holds an indefeasible title, and there can be no suits for damages. It is said that the Metropolitan Elevated Road of New York has paid out $8,000,000 for damages, and that it has on hand claims for $12,000,000 more. It is impossible to tell at the present time how many of the owners will sell to the company and how many will stand out for condemnation proceedings, but the promoters of the enterprise talk as if suits would be a small feature of the business. In any case, five months is the limit of time during which the company can be kept out of possession by condemnation proceedings. If cases are appealed they can give a bond and go on with the work. Stations will be established at convenient points, no doubt in most cases at street corners. It has, however, been suggested by some of the real-estate men that it would be better for the property to have stations midway of the blocks where that is practicable. It would enhance the value of lots now inside and thus conciliate the owners.

It has been suspected that one of the trunk lines might be behind this scheme, taking this means of getting a valuable entry to the heart of the city. The insiders positively deny that anything of the sort is true, though they do not deny that some leading men connected with the trunk lines have an interest in the proposed elevated road. The backers of the scheme are substantially the same men who organized the Equitable Gas Company of this city and who have had great experience in the formation of other money-making enterprises. Among the original subscribers to the stock of the Equitable were H. Fitzhugh, E. J. Jorsmanawski, William H. Gebard, C. F. Frye, E. C. Benedict & Co., E. K. Willard, and A. P. Wolcott of New York, and John A. Lomax and George P. Everhart of this city. N. S. Jones was also interested in it. No election of officers of the company has yet been held. There will be an election in June, and those who subscribe for the stock and bonds before that time will have a chance to get into the directory. It is understood that the $200,000 required by the city as earnest money will be deposited the 6th of this month.

AN UTTERANCE FROM NEW YORK.

Members of the Company Telegraph a Statement to This City.

The following official utterance of the company, telegraphed to this city from the organizers of the scheme in New York, indicates that they feel pretty confident of the ground on which they stand. Some of the statements are a little strong, however:

"The legal situation of the company has been passed upon by Messrs. Lowry, Stone & Auerbach of New York and by Messrs. Cooper and Gurley of Chicago, and the ordinance and validity of incorporation by the Corporation Counsel of Chicago, Judge Green. The ordinance granted by the city and the contract made for the construction of this railroad calls for the highest class of work as regards structure, stations, equipment, etc. The direction of that part of the work will be under the superintendence of D. H. King & Calvin of New York and Bartlett, Hayward & Co. of Baltimore, which insures that such will be the case. In estimating for the land for right of way the greatest care has been exercised, and the valuation of the land to be taken has been made by Lyman Baird, Albert L. Coe, E. A. Cummings, and William D. Kerfoot, Valuation Committee of the Chicago Real-Estate Board. The business and building damage has been estimated by Burnham & Root, architects, of Chicago, and a liberal allowance added thereto to cover any excess in cost. It is intended to build the whole road in one year and it is expected that the first four miles will be completed in nine months. One great advantage that an elevated railroad has in Chicago over those of New York City is in the fact that the great railroads, the largest hotels, most of the clubs, and the great theatre all centre in the business portion of the city, and people having business in the evening or wishing to visit places of amusement have to go downtown to do so. In that way four rides are gotten out of the same passengers in a day. The operating and maintenance of this road will be reduced to the minimum for the following reasons: First, the structure will rest on brick piers, which will be the same as a solid roadbed; second, the first four miles will be an air-line without a curve; third, there being little or no grade, the road can be built on a water level. In regard to the road paying, on the most moderate estimate it should earn at least 7 to 8 per cent on its stock, with a fair chance of 10, the first year. There is no question but that the South Side Cable Company and the Illinois Central Suburban Railroad are pushed to the fullest extent at busy hours of the day. The construction of this elevated road is an absolute necessity, and there is no doubt that if it had not obtained its franchise some other road to run on the same line would have done so, as the people and press demand some relief from the slow method now in use. It takes the cable company forty-three minutes to run four miles, whereas the same distance can be covered by the elevated railroad in one-half the time. Every local transportation company in the City of Chicago has paid from its inception, and our company has this great advantage, that it has obtained this most valuable right to run through the centre of the city after the city has been built up, and a paying line of traffic has already been made for it. It is in no way an experiment and has the guarantee of having the best and most thoroughly equipped road of the kind in this country. Running on solid masonry and being the owner of its right of way in a great city like Chicago, it offers to investors the highest class of security, with a prompt and liberal return from their investment. In comparing the capitalization of this road with that of others of a similar kind in other cities, the cost of right of way ($4,000,000) should be deducted and also the $500,000 first mortgage bonds left in the treasury of the company to commence business with. Then if due allowance is made for the cost of the structure to be built, you will see that the investor is getting good value for his money."

TO PRESERVE THE FUR SEAL.

International Action Likely to Be Taken to Prevent Extermination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The buffalo has become in the last dozen years almost an extinct animal; elephants are getting scarce; whales are too few for profitable whaling voyages. The disputed question whether the United States can make Behring Sea a closed water may, as it turns out, save from speedy extinction another animal, the fur seal. It was reported some time ago that to avoid the ugly question of closed seas, Secretary Bayard had proposed to Russia, England, and Germany to agree that their people, while using Behring Sea for navigation, should not kill fur seals there. To this proposition it now turns out a broader one has been suggested—namely: that these and other Powers shall agree to make a close season on fur seals all over the world. This animal was once abundant in many places. It is now found only on the Alaska coast, on two Russian islands in Behring Sea, and on the Lobos Islands, belonging to Buenos Ayres, and vigilantly guarded by that Government.

Hunting for seal rookeries was, early in the present century, a favorit venture among New En gland seamen, and some of the most imp ortant discoveries of seal rookeries were made by them. But they quickly exterminated the valuable animals, though the first discoverers made large fortunes. From the South Shetland Islands, off Cape Horn, 3,000,000 skins were taken in two years, and thus closed out the rookery. An American sealing schooner got the first year 20,000 skins; the second year two vessels of the same owner took 30,000; in the third venture six vessels got only 1,700 between them. Kerguelenland, in the Indian Ocean, in twenty years yielded a million skins, but the animals were then exterminated. Massafuero, near Juan Fernandez Island, yielded 50,000 skins per annum for several years, but was then abandoned, there being no seals left. South Georgia Islands, south of Cape Horn, yielded during a few years 1,200,000 skins, but this island is no longer visited by fur sealers.

The world's supply of sealskin jackets now comes entirely from our own rookeries in Alaska and from those on two Russian islands, and an animal which seventy years ago was found by millions in many parts of the world has at last been penned up in the Behring Sea. No doubt with such care for their preservation as the United States and Russia have given, new rookeries would be established in time in the Faulkland Islands, which belong to England; on the shores about and south of Cape Horn, which belong to Buenos Ayres and Chili; on islands in the Japan Sea; on Desolation, Kerguelenland, and other islands south of the "Cape of Good Hope," claimed by England. In that case regions now desolate and worthless would become important sources of revenue to the Government owning them, as Alaska has been a source of revenue to the United States.

It is this consideration probably which has led England to give consideration to Mr. Bayard's proposition for an international protection for the fur seal. The seal on the Alaskan islands have in the last eighteen years, since we bought Alaska, repaid almost its entire cost. Russia received from the United States $7,200,000 and the company to which the Government leased the sole right to take seal with the restriction to kill only males and only a certain number each year, has paid the Government in eighteen years $6,000,000. At the same time reports of Government inspectors show that the seals are more numerous now than in 1870. The policy of rigidly preserving this fishery is therefore so completely justified that it is probable all Governments having coasts on which the fur seal is likely to breed will be tempted to join the United States in a mutual agreement for their preservation.

SUNDAY FINALLY GETS A CHANCE.

Cincinnati Undertakes to Enforce Respect for the Day in Saloons.

CINCINNATI, O., April 30.—Seventy-three offenders were arrested today on warrants for violating the Sunday law. All gave bonds in the sum of $100 each. Tomorrow a time will be fixed for trial. The nature of the defense is not known. In some cases it is said the effort was made to evade the law by using a room for the sale of liquors which was not used for that purpose other days of the week, because the law defines the offense to be "keeping open a room Sunday which other days of the week is a place of public resort in which intoxicating liquors are exposed for sale." Another evasion was to sell bottled beer labeled "ginger ale." The penalty includes both fine and imprisonment.

Too Much Care

Cannot be taken in the selection of toilet soaps. Colgate & Co.'s are the best. Try Cashmere Bouquet.

RAISING SHOW LICENSES.

THE MAYOR WANTS TO PUT THE CIRCUS LICENSE UP TO $300.

Little Business Transacted by the Aldermen at Last Night's Session of the Council—Commissioner Senne Talks on Finance to the County Board—Dr. De Wolf's Health Report—Floating Municipal Gossip Gathered In.

Mayor Roche signalized his return to the city by introducing an ordinance in the Council requiring circuses in the city to pay $300; menageries, $200; sideshows, $75; and concerts and all other entertainments under canvas, $10 license fee.

"How much is the license now?" asked one of the Aldermen.

"It is $75 for all kinds of circus entertainments," replied the Mayor.

"Does the new ordinance apply to meetings of the Council?" came from somewhere in the Council Chamber, but no one knew where. The Mayor did not deign to notice the interruption and the ordinance was passed.

Ald. Badenoch sent in an ordinance changing the boundaries of the Eleventh and the Nineteenth Wards, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. According to the ordinance the boundaries of the Eleventh Ward shall run along West Taylor street to Paulina, to West Ohio, to North May, to West Lake, to North Ann, to West Madison, to Centre avenue, to Van Buren, to Loomis, to West Taylor. The boundaries of the Nineteenth Ward shall run along Van Buren to Loomis, to West Taylor, to Throop, to West Twelfth, to the South Branch, to Van Buren street.

Ald. Manierre introduced an order granting the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., privilege to erect a building on Lake Front ground, north of the Second Regiment Armory, the building to occupy no more than 100 feet, not to be occupied until the injunction against the city had been removed, and the building removed at any time ordered by the Council. It was ordered deferred and published.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the saloon ordinance (published in THE TRIBUNE Sunday) was made a special order for next Monday at 8 o'clock. The report of the Committee on Health in regard to the awarding of the scavenger contract was referred back with power to act.

Ald. Hamline introduced an ordinance granting the Consolidated Rapid Transit and Elevated Railroad Company right to erect tracks on State street. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. Adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Board of Commissioners was entertained yesterday by an address from President Senne on the finances of the last eight months which was read immediately upon the assembling of the members. It was as follows:

The County Board is trying to make the tax levy of 1887 and other resources cover the liabilities for sixteen months from Sept. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1889. One-half of this time having expired, Mr. Senne believed it a good idea to see just how they stand. The total resources for general purposes, of which the tax levy is $1,380,000, is $1,664,409. During the eight months just past the expenses of the county have been $797,940, leaving a balance for the next eight months of $866,469. "Considering that the eight months just passed embrace the cold winter months, which are always more expensive than the summer months," he says, "it would seem to be a safe calculation that the next eight months would not be more expensive than the eight months past. It should be understood, however, that this board is not bound by law to meet the entire expenses of 1888 with the money realized from the tax levy of 1887, but is authorized to anticipate the tax levy of 1888 and draw warrants against the same to the amount of 75 per cent as soon as the levy is made; but it is the policy of this board to so manage its business as to leave the tax levy of 1888 undisturbed and entirely for the use and benefit of the board of 1889. Even if this be done it will leave the time between the 1st day of January and March, 1889, without cash in the Treasury, and in order to provide for that period thereafter it will be necessary to make the tax levy of 1888 and the money from other sources during the year 1889 cover a period of eighteen months, so that it will require constant economy for this and next year to have money in the Treasury to meet obligations all the year round. But if this board can, and in all probability it will, leave the entire tax levy of 1888 for next year, it seems to me that the law might be changed so as to provide that the outgoing board should order a tax levy of 75 cents on the $100 equalized valuation; that the proceeds of that tax levy and the money realized from other sources should constitute the fund to be expended for the year in which the taxes are collected. Then a balance the 1st day of January to pay the expenses to the time taxes are paid in, once created, would be there again the next year, and the system 'pay-as-you-go' established. Once established in that way it could not legally be destroyed."

It appears according to Mr. Senne's figuring that out of the issue of $1,000,000 bonds upon which there was a premium of $15,088, there have been paid $849,364 of old indebtedness, and there still remains in the shape of claims of doubtful validity something like $360,000. These are not all the liabilities for the period between September, 1885, and September, 1887, which the bond issue was intended to cover. "We find," says Mr. Senne, "that Feb. 28, 1887, an appropriation was made for roads and bridges to the amount of $20,000, but the money was expended for other purposes and not a dollar for the purpose named. The bills presented have recently been examined by the country members of the board and found about $65,000 has been expended by the various towns on the promises of the board to pay either one-third or one-half of the expense of the work when completed. These bills have never been mentioned in any statement as a liability against the county, but in justice to the taxpayers of these towns some kind of settlement should be made of these claims. It will be seen that the $1,000,000 and the handsome premium will not be sufficient to meet the deficiency created in the two years ending Sept. 1, 1887, unless the county shall be able to show fraud in the transactions to the courts, where the larger claims are being settled, so that they may be rejected or materially reduced. Before closing I desire to call attention to a report made by the County Physician in relation to the Detention Hospital. Additional insane asylum room will soon be required. Whether it would be practicable to erect a building on the hospital grounds for the accommodation of about 100 inmates, with a suitable court-room, and a morgue in the basement of the building, and leave the North-Side building entirely for the jail and Criminal Court purposes, is a matter for attention."

Mr. Williams moved that the address be received and printed for reference, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Aldrich arose to ask the indulgence of the board in reference to reported remarks which he was quoted as making at the last meeting of the board. "What I said may have been construed into a direct reflection on the acts of the board. Nothing of the kind was intended. I earnestly hope the members do not feel that I directed my remarks at them, and I desire to ask to withdraw what was then said."

The Union Passenger Railway Company petitioned the board to sign a paper giving that company permission to lay and operate a double track surface railway, using electric or horse power, past the County Hospital, the road to operate a line along Wood street, between Thirteenth street and Carroll avenue. Referred to the Committee of Public Service, and the motion prevailed. The Board adjourned.

NOTES.

Assistant Health Commissioner Thompson in his annual report to the Council will recommend that an ordinance be passed punishing engineers and firemen for failing to operate the smoke-consumers attached to boilers. He thinks such a measure would materially lessen the smoke nuisance.

Mayor Roche yesterday requested Superintendent Phillips of the Chicago Telephone Company to furnish him a complete list of all telephone subscribers who desire to move May 1. The Council has refused to allow the telephone company to remove the wires for such subscribers, and the Mayor proposes to assume the responsibility of accommodating such persons himself. The city will itself remove the wires for the subscribers and charge the cost to the telephone company.

"It is aburning shame the way they're piling up all the old buildings on the Lake Front," shouted Ald. Dixon. "I want all those buildings torn down. I am in favor of the city selling this property to the railroad company, or subdividing it, or disposing of it in some way. The property owners are opposed to letting the G. A. R. have the space for temporary quarters. I shall oppose any such measure!" "What position did you take in this matter when the United States Express Company was asking a similar privilege?" asked Ald. Manierre. Ald. Dixon grew red in the face and tried to stammer some reply, but his answer was drowned in the laugh of the committee and spectators. The request of the G. A. R. to erect a temporary building on the Lake Front, to be used as a home for the soldiers, was referred to the Law Department to draft a proper order and with the recommendation that the Council should pass it.

MECKIE RAWSON IN WASHINGTON.

She Pawned Her Diamonds to Prosecute a Colored Witness Against Her.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The famous Rawson divorce case is now having its day in Washington. Saturday night Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson swore out an affidavit charging Sarah Deneal, who made a deposition in the case some time ago, with having committed perjury. Sarah Deneal is a colored woman who was in Mrs. Rawson's service in 1880, and discharged, Mrs. Rawson said tonight, for dishonesty. Sarah Deneal was arrested Saturday night, but the fact did not become public until today, when an ineffectual attempt was made to have her released on bail. Her trial will take place tomorrow. The prosecution grows out of depositions taken at the instance of Banker Rawson's Chicago attorneys early in March. At that time witnesses were called who testified to nearly all the facts of Mrs. Rawson's life while she lived in Washington. She spent three years here as an employé in the Patent Office, and the effort was made to show that her conduct here was not above reproach.

E. John Ellis, her Washington attorney, says that all these efforts signally failed. "They tried first," he said, "the clerks and the chiefs of division at the Patent Office with whom she was associated, but all there gave her a full vindication. Then they ransacked all the boarding-houses where she lived in Washington, and there failed to get anything against her. Then they tried the negro servants. There they failed again except in the case of Sarah Deneal, who is now under arrest for perjury."

Sarah Deneal's deposition would make a bad showing for Mrs. Rawson if its allegations were true. No positive acts of immorality were charged against her, but the plain inference was left that she had held improper relations with Judge O. A. Lochrane of Georgia. The weak part of the charge is that Judge Lochrane is now dead and can not affirm or deny the story. Mrs. Rawson denies the story entirely, and the beginning of the prosecution against the witness shows that she proposes to vindicate herself from this charge. The deposition from which the prosecution starts was made by Sarah Deneal March 7. At that time Mrs. Rawson was awaiting trial under the prosecution against her for complicity with her son in the shooting of Banker Rawson, and on motion of the case in Chicago was disposed of she came here and began to work up the case against Sarah Deneal. The result was Sarah's arrest.

Mrs. Rawson said tonight that the colored woman was really not the game she was after. She intimated that she would not only be able to show beyond question that the relations alleged to have been sustained with Judge Lochrane were impossible, by hotel registers and other documents, but that some of Banker Rawson's lawyers were guilty of conspiracy to get false testimony against her. These lawyers are the persons whom she wishes most to prosecute. She says she has an affidavit from Irene Jackson, a sister of Sarah Deneal, and another person that attempts were made to get them to give false testimony against her, and she now says she proposes to have the parties indicted. Her lawyer made a similar statement. Mrs. Rawson said that she regarded this case as similar to the sleeping-car case, which was brought against her to support the charge of adultery and was not sustained. She claims that she has ample proof to show the falsity of the charges made. As partial proof of her good reputation while in this city she has the statement of Col. Frank Burr, the newspaper correspondent, but at the time that Mrs. Rawson, then Mrs. Lee, was a clerk in the Patent Office, a chief of the division where she was employed; also a statement of Arthur W. Crossley, a chief of a division while she was a clerk. Mrs. Rawson says that she has spent $11,000 in prosecuting this case and that she believes Mr. Rawson has spent $100,000. She says that she proposes to fight it out to the end. In order to come to this city at this time she says that she pawned her diamond earrings. Sarah Deneal was taken before the Police Court for the purpose of getting bail.

Hewlitt, the colored Washington lawyer who represents Mr. Rawson, told the court that the case was started to keep other witnesses from telling what they knew. The court fixed the bail at $500, which Sarah was not able to give, and the case went over until tomorrow.

THE FAHNEHJELM GAS SYSTEM.

The Chicago Company Taking Steps to Make It Useful.

Statements have been published from time to time in the last few months in regard to the claims of the Fahnehjelm method of lighting by gas. A company composed mainly of Chicago men and called the Fahnehjelm Incandescent Gaslight Company has the exclusive control of this process in the United States and Canada, and some steps are now being taken to push the business. The capital stock of the concern is $5,000,000, and 5,000 shares have been placed in the hands of C. Granville Hammond, the broker, to sell in this city at $30 per share. The money derived from the sales will be used mainly for the purpose of paying royalties on the patents. Of course there will not be enough to establish a plant for the manufacture of gas. It is suspected, however, that there may be another company in the background to which this one will be tributary. It is known that preparations are in progress for carrying into execution the Westinghouse scheme for the distribution of gas for fuel and light in Chicago, and the Fahnehjelm system is thought to be just the thing to supplement it. It is claimed that overtures have been made by the Gas Trust to the Fahnehjelm company, but without success. It will be remembered that under this system the lowest grade of fuel gas can be conducted through ordinary pipes and converted to a white, steady flame not unlike the electric light by passing over a comb of asbestos, which becomes highly heated. The main purpose of the company is to apply this device to the gas produced by other companies, and there is a factory at Rogers Park for the manufacture of the combs, but it also may lease or construct and operate gas works. One of the great advantages of the system is that the same pipes carry both fuel and illuminating gas, only the device at the tip being necessary to convert it from the one use to the other. The system has been brought into general application in some parts of Europe, and some successful experiments have been made with it in this country. A plant has been established at Jackson, Mich., and it is claimed that light and heat are furnished for the same amount that it has heretofore cost to obtain light alone. The price there is 50 cents per 1,000, and it is expected to make a reduction to 30 cents soon. The objectors to the system declare, however, that while it works well in small towns it is not available in a large city. The officers of the Chicago company are: John J. Mitchell, President; Augustus W. Green, Vice-President; Charles H. Randle, Secretary; Clarence Buckingham, Treasurer; William D. Eaton, General Manager; Andrew E. Smythe, New York, resident Eastern Manager; Carl Dellwik, Engineer and Chemist. The stock offered for sale is owned by these men and others. The whole capital stock is said to be so tied up that individual members of the syndicate cannot sell, but whatever is sold must come out of the pool. It is not probable that the company will do much in Chicago immediately.

Murdered a Man for Thirty Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—A horrible and brutal murder was committed at Hot Springs, Ark., this morning about 1 o'clock. Two Germans named Cline and Clausen were rooming together in a cheap lodging-house, and the latter was murdered by his roommate for his money, only $30. The weapons used were a large knife and an ax, the victim being killed while asleep. His skull was crushed in and his head nearly severed from his body. The murderer is in jail.

Blackall's pest coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

THE LATEST NAVY SCHEME

A BILL WHICH PROPOSES A GENERAL REORGANIZATION.

Radical Remedies for the Quarrels Between the Line and Staff—The Power of the Government for the Purchase of Bonds—The Introduction of Bills by Request—A Ball at the Mexican Minister's—Conference of Shermanites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—A new navy-reorganization bill has lately made its appearance and is causing a good deal of comment among naval officers in consequence of the radical changes proposed. It was drafted with the view of removing as far as possible the so-called line and staff quarrels. The bill proposes to make the rank equal throughout the service, with the title of the rank in all corps as in the army, without changing the duties of any corps or giving any additional amount to the staff corps to make a compromise between "pay for relative rank," as claimed by the line, and "pay for longevity," as claimed by the staff; to remove the "independent authority" of the executive officer and make him what the title implies, the mouthpiece of the commanding officer, an Adjutant of the army; to settle the vexed question of quarters and messes; to define the duties of caterers and to reimburse commanding officers for entertaining, which becomes necessary on account of their official position; to make court-martial and retiring boards equally favorable to all corps; to more closely draw the line between the retirement of officers who have served the Government faithfully for long periods and those of short service; aid promotion by a limited "half-pay" or reserved list; and to limit the authority of commanding officers to punish officers by "suspension from duty," which is acknowledged by nearly all officers to be unjust.

Mr. Plumb of Illinois has been making investigations into the power of the Government to purchase bonds, and will introduce into the House the following resolutions at the first opportunity:

WHEREAS, By the terms of existing law the right to redeem or pay before maturity any of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States whenever bonds bearing a less rate of interest can be sold at par in coin has been reserved to the Government; and

WHEREAS, The condition upon which such option can be legally exercised now exists; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is directed to use any money now in the Treasury of the United States or which may hereafter accumulate therein applicable to the payment of the public debt for the payment of any of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the Government which are due, or shall become due, at par and 4 per cent bonds at par and interest, said bonds to be duly paid and canceled in the manner prescribed by law.

Mr. Plumb says that after the Funding bill of 1870, authorizing the issuing of the 4½ per cent bonds was passed and before the bonds were issued, what was known as "the act to maintain the public credit," passed in 1869, had been incorporated into the Revised Statutes. This act authorized the redemption of outstanding interest-bearing obligations whenever bonds bearing a less rate of interest could be sold at par in coin. This was the law when the 4½ bonds were issued, and Mr. Plumb is convinced that the Government has the right to redeem them at its pleasure, since securities bearing a lower rate of interest are sold at par in the open markets.

Martin of Texas, who blew out the gas when he first came here, at the beginning of the session, was one of the members who went on the trip to Philadelphia last Saturday. Senator Reagan went along to take care of him.

"It is a big thing for Whitney, Reagan," said Martin, as the party were returning home.

"I should say it was. Why, the papers will be loaded down with good things about the Secretary," was the wily Reagan's reply.

"These here news fellers will make a big thing out of it. Reagan, don't you know I have got an idea."

"Let us know what it is."

"Well, I've been thinking what a good thing it would be to write down to the fellers at Austin about how Whitney made a big thing out of his shipyard trip, and tell them down there about getting a train for these news fellers from Washington to Austin when they have the big racket on opening the Capitol."

The astute Reagan bent over and whispered something in Martin's ear. It pleased him much, and he sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "By gum, Reagan, I will write them fellers and have a train. It's a good idea."

Scores of bills are introduced in Congress by request. It is in that way that the records are lumbered up with bills that ought not to pass, not because there is any great danger in them, but because there is nothing to commend them. It is not easy for a Congressman to decline a request to introduce a bill unless it is absolutely outrageous or is opposed to his political principles. Mr. Mason of Illinois is the latest victim of the man with a bill. He is really greatly to be pitied because he is the victim not only of John Pope Hodnett, who has broken out again in one of the old spots, but Belva Lockwood. At the request of these noted people, who would not take "no" for an answer, Mr. Mason today introduced two bills. The one for Hodnett was to pay him for services he alleges he did for the workingmen of the District of Columbia, while Belva Lockwood's measure gives the right of suffrage to the widows and spinsters of the District of Columbia. Any one would know in a minute that this bill was introduced by request, because Mason would not dare to present such a bill to Congress of his own motion when there are so many pretty girls in Washington who are not included in the benefits conferred by the measure. Mr. Mason, at the request of Senator Burke of Chicago, also introduced a bill to authorize the organization of coöperative coal mining companies.

The famous Lamacona ball of six or eight years ago found a rival in the dancing reception given tonight by the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero in the new legation. The legation from cellar to dome was ablaze with lights, shining down upon a forest of palms and greens, in the midst of which the guests in full ball toilet, with the members of the diplomatic corps resplendent in gold lace, moved about to the sound of music. Within the doorway of the long parlor at the left of the entrance stood the Minister in full court costume beside Mme. Romero, who wore a Parisian gown of rich ivory-white satin with court train over a petticoat heavily embroidered in large seed pearls, long loops and festoons of which swayed with every movement of the wearer. The bodice was cut square neck, with elbow sleeves, finished with ruffles of point lace and a fringe of pearl pendants. Standing beside Mme. Romero was her niece, Miss Ackley, at present her guest, who wore a handsome youthful costume of white India silk and lace. The attendance at the ball included the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet, judiciary, and leading persons of social distinction in Washington.

J. Howard Jones, Superintendent of Carriers, and William V. B. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of the Mailing Division, have been appointed members of the Civil Service Examining Board of the Chicago Post-Office, vice John H. Rea, resigned, and Harry Donovan, who has left the postal service. Edward T. Harris, Auditor, has been appointed a member of the Chicago Custom-House Civil Service Examining Board, vice J. M. Barnes, resigned. It is said that Bob Wilbanks will soon resign from the Post-Office Civil Service Examining Board, but he will have presence of mind enough not to resign as Superintendent of Mails at the same time.

Senator Sherman's friends have been in conference today. Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio arrived last night. The ex-Governor is a practical politician, and he wanted to find out something about those 300 delegates who were claimed to be pledged to Sherman. The Sherman people have at last found out that their Southern delegates are held by a slender tie, and that a majority of them will break away at the first good chance. With the South gone there is nothing left of the Sherman boom.

Representative Mason of Chicago will address the delegates of the Republican State Convention of Indiana Wednesday night.

THE FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Chippewa River Causes Heavy Loss—Railroad and General Traffic Suspended.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The Chippewa River here is almost at a standstill tonight near the eighteen-foot mark, with signs of subsiding gradually. Well-posted lumbermen believe there will be no higher water, though the river will be too high for safety for several days. The damage is small in destruction of property compared with the stoppage of business. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Valley Division, below Eau Claire, suffers two or three weeks' additional loss of business. A train is cut off at Careyville by a washout in front and rear. The sawmills and iron-works cannot start for some time. A few inches more would shut down the city water-works.

About 200 dwellings and business houses are flooded here. The hundred or more families who have been driven from their houses are still afraid to move back. About $8,000 worth of lumber in rafts has been carried away, but some of it will probably be recovered. The Empire Lumber Company lost a quantity of lumber last night. The gasworks are surrounded by water. The streets on each side of the Chippewa and the approaches of three bridges are flooded and impassable.

At Porterville, the little village below this city, seventy-five families were driven out by the flood and are quartered in the schoolhouses, the farm-houses, and in this city. A snow-storm set in last night, continuing till noon today. Four or five inches fell, but it has melted.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River, which had fallen nearly two feet from its recent high-water mark, is again rising rapidly and another flood is anticipated.

MATTERS AT MILWAUKEE.

Two Eloping Couples Caught—Various Criminals Sentenced—Other Events.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—John McCormick, an engineer on the Erie Road, whose home is at Buffalo, arrived here this morning and caused the arrest of his wife and her paramour, Charles Hannan, a fascinating Irishman. About a month ago Mrs. McCormick eloped with Hannan, taking with her her two little children, besides $165 of her husband's money. Accompanying this runaway couple was another eloping couple, Mrs. Mack, also a married woman, and a young man named Daly, who had been an intimate friend of the family. Detectives located the runaways here, all having gone to housekeeping, and notified the Buffalo authorities. Mr. Mack replied that he never wanted to see his wife again, while McCormick immediately started for Milwaukee. When McCormick and his wife met at the station both broke into tears, McCormick saying he would forgive everything if she would only return. She consented. Mrs. McCormick is a handsome-looking woman. Hannan was locked up, but will not be prosecuted.

George W. Lusted, the Government postal clerk charged with robbing the mails, today pleaded guilty and will be sentenced Wednesday. George Zimmerman, who opened a letter that was not addressed to him, was sentenced to one year in the State's prison.

Henry Sommer, claiming to have been a former employé in the Chicago *Times* pressroom, pleaded guilty to burglary and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Ferdinand Vollbrecht for stealing a horse will serve four years.

The Waukesha passenger train on the St. Paul Road this morning collided with a train near Wauwatosa, wrecking the passenger engine and several freight cars. George Jenkins, a fireman, received a severe wound in the head, but no one else was injured.

BREWERY LABOR AT ST. LOUIS.

The Men Demand a New Contract, but the Brewers Decline.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—This morning Secretary Charles F. Bechtold of Gambrinus Assembly, No. 7,563, Knights of Labor, also known as Local Union No. 6 of the National Association of Brewers (employés), called upon Secretary Philip Stock of the Brewers' Association of St. Louis and East St. Louis and presented to him the form of a contract which the working brewers want the employers to sign. In January, 1887, after a lengthy fight, the men secured a contract with their employers which expires by limitation tomorrow.

The new contract which was presented to Mr. Stock differs from the above in some essential particulars. No agreement is asked as to wages, for one thing, the agreement being asked as to the relation of the employé to the employer. When the contract was presented Mr. Stock, acting in accordance with a resolution adopted in the meeting of the Brewers' Association Friday, said that the association would not sign the contract but would strictly adhere to the principles as laid down in the address issued to the brewery employés by the United States Brewers' Association. The scale of wages proposed is as follows: Employés in wash-houses, not less than $15 per week; employés in the cellar, fermentation-room, malt-house, and kettlemen, not less than $16 per week. It would also establish the rate for pay for extra hours at 30 cents per hour, an advance of 10 cents per hour over the rate paid under the contract of last year. The result will be submitted to a mass meeting tomorrow night. Twenty-four breweries are involved.

CINCINNATI, O., April 30.—The Coopers' Union having boycotted the beer boycotted by the brewers who refuse to recognize union brewers the Boss Coopers' Association has declared a lockout of all men who sustain the Coopers' Union. The locked-out coopers left work today and now say that before they return they must have an increase of wages.

MANGLED, BRUISED, AND TORN.

Eight Persons Injured by a Boiler Explosion—Three of Them Fatally.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 30.—[Special.]—About 8 o'clock this morning the boiler in the tile mill belonging to William Caldwell, situated in the northeastern part of the city, exploded. The fatally injured are:

NORMAN E. CONDE.
WILLIAM CALDWELL.
JOSEPH LAKIN.

The seriously wounded are:

JOSEPH WOLFE.
ALLEN LAKIN.
JORDAN CALMES.
LON REA and his little son.

The mill had been idle for some time and after starting it up it was found that the safety-valve would not work satisfactorily. The engineer, Joseph Lakin, called to William Caldwell, who was working near by, to remedy the defect when the explosion occurred.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

REVISION OF FREIGHT RATES FROM CHICAGO TO COLORADO.

An Opportunity Given This City and St. Louis to Compete with New York for Western Business—Lake and Rail Rates—The Established Differentials—Reduction in Passenger Rates—An Old Railway Scheme Revived—Boston Rates Adjusted.

About two weeks ago the roads west of the Missouri River interested in Colorado traffic made a material reduction in the class rates between New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Missouri River, and Colorado points to meet the competition of the Denver & Fort Worth Railroad and the steamship lines between Galveston and New York. Shortly afterwards an additional reduction was made between New York and Colorado, but not from Chicago and St. Louis. This made the rate from New York to Colorado about the same as from Chicago and St. Louis, which shut out the merchants at the latter points. At the meeting of the Colorado roads east and west of the Missouri River last Friday Chairmen Midgley, Faithorn, and Rich were appointed a committee to adjust rates, and they have revised the commodity rates so as to afford Chicago and St. Louis merchants a chance to compete with New York. The new rates from New York, Chicago, and St. Louis will be as follows:

Articles.	From New York.	From Chicago.	From St. Louis.
Cotton piece goods	$1.90	$1.75	$1.65
Sugar, C. L.	90	90	85
Steam railway rails	70	54	40
Street railway rails	70	55	50
Fruit, tropical, straight or mixed	1.20	1.13.9	1.05.1
Bags, bagging, burlaps, or gunny	1.20	90	85
Hauling powder, C. L.	1.20	1.13	1.07
Baking powder, L. C. L.	1.45	1.34	1.24
Coffee, roasted	1.20	1.13	1.07
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, or smoked	95	90	85
Bromo-seltzer, in boxes	80	60	55
Rope, except hair or cordage	1.13	1.13	1.07
Sheep dip	90	90	82½
Soda, dry-carb. and sal.	1.20	1.13	1.07
Soda-ash, bi-carb. and sal.	90	90	85
Starch	1.20	1.13	1.07
Mineral water	95	90	85
Fire-brick	70	50	45
Chloride of lime	....	60	55
Resin	....	81	71
Turpentine	....	70	67
Cement, building	70	70	67

It will be made on sugar, cement, rope, sheep dip, and soda-ash the rates from New York are still the same as from Chicago. The reason for this is that competition by the Galveston and Fort Worth & Denver route particularly affects those articles, and that none of them would be shipped all-rail via Chicago and St. Louis if the rates were made from New York. As none of those articles originate at Chicago nothing could be gained by making reductions.

Will Bridge the Mississippi.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway held their annual meeting here today. All but 10,000 shares of the stock was represented. The directors elected for the ensuing year were William M. Senter, S. W. Fordice, R. C. Kerens, J. W. Phillips, H. G. Allis, W. P. Homan, H. D. Wilkins, and J. C. Reiff. It was decided to extend the road from Cairo, where it now terminates, to Grand Tower, Ill., and their bridge the Mississippi and enter St. Louis on the west bank of the river. Messrs. Fordice and Kerens have just returned from New York, where they have been making the financial arrangements for the proposed extension. Grand Tower offers a splendid site for a bridge, the river at that point running into a comparatively narrow stream between high bluffs. The extension to St. Louis would increase the facilities of the road and give it Eastern connections.

Lake and Rail Differentials.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has issued the following circular regarding lake and rail rates: The divergent views of the Central Traffic Association the 18th inst. from those held by the lake lines relating to lake and rail differentials below all-rail rates from Chicago and Milwaukee having been submitted to the Trunk Line Executive Committee for decision under the resolution adopted at New York the 6th inst., that committee decided the 24th inst. that the lake lines shall be allowed on east-bound lake and rail traffic (excluding grain) from Chicago and Milwaukee to seaboard cities via the Lake Erie ports the following differentials below the all-rail traffic rates: First class, 15 cents per 100 pounds; second, 13 cents; third, 10 cents; fourth, fifth, and sixth, 5 cents.

Items.

The passenger department of the Chicago & Ohio River Committee which was to have met in this city has postponed its meeting.

The Ohio River Committee of the Central Traffic Association agreed yesterday to apply the same rates on grain and its products from Chicago to Ohio River points proper as are applied on business from the Trunk Line points.

Mr. Cecil Baring of London, an English capitalist, largely interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, arrived here yesterday in a special car on a tour of inspection over the lines. He is accompanied by Mr. F. S. Bange of New York, Mr. E. W. Kinsley, Mr. Horatio S. Burdette, and Mr. A. W. Carr of Boston.

The Pan-Handle and Big Four Railroads have reduced passenger rates between Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati from three cents per mile to two cents because the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, they claimed, allowed scalpers to manipulate its mileage tickets so as to affect the regular business to the disadvantage of Louisville and Cincinnati. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago denies the charge and declines to make the reduction made by its competitors except on round-trip tickets.

The old Missouri Central Railway scheme has been revived again. The company, which is said to be controlled by the Vanderbilts, has been reorganized as the Cleveland & Kansas City Railway, and a mortgage for $7,000,000 at 5 per cent has just been placed, and the work of construction between Alton and Kansas City will be pushed. The new road will parallel the Wabash, Pittsburgh and Western, and is likely to cause Jay Gould considerable trouble in the future.

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio states that as soon as the extension between Cincinnati and Ashland and the new bridge across the Ohio River is completed the company will engage in the coal and coke traffic to Chicago from the West Virginia mines, and will load the first car for the return trip with grain for Newport News. This, he says, will increase the revenue of the company, and enable it to earn full interest on the sealed bonded indebtedness and a surplus to be applied for dividends on stock.

The troubles regarding Boston passenger rates were amicably adjusted yesterday. The Chicago & Atlantic and Niagara Falls Short Line agreed to restore rates May 13 upon the promise by the Lake Shore that it would discontinue running its through vestibule sleepers. The Chicago & Grand Trunk also agreed to abide by the agreed rates. After May 13 the following rates to Boston will be in effect: Lake Shore & Michigan Central, $22; Niagara Falls Short Line, $20; Chicago & Atlantic, $20; Chicago & Grand Trunk, via Niagara Falls, $21.25, and via Montreal, $19.

Mr. Charles O. Scull, the new General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, announces the following important changes in the passenger department at this end of the line: Mr. T. H. Dearborn, General Northwestern Passenger Agent, has resigned on account of ill-health. Allen has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent, in charge of the passenger business of the company in the territory west of but not including the City of Chicago, with office at Chicago. Mr. H. W. McKee will be District Passenger Agent, in charge of the passenger business of the company in the City of Chicago.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association makes the following ruling:

"No consignments of dressed beef or fresh meats from one forwarder to one consignee and destination will be receipted, way-billed, or shipped for at less than 20,000 pounds weight when forwarded in a refrigerator-car, if such shipment constitutes the entire loading of the car. The provision of the official classification entitling fresh dressed meats to first-class rates at actual weights applies only when such meats are forwarded in ordinary cars, and the meat must, in that event, be delivered at the usual freight-receiving stations of the forwarding carriers, to be loaded at the pleasure of the carrier with miscellaneous freight."

Blaine-or-Bust Nonsense.

The scheme said to be in process of incubation by which the Republican National Convention is to be stampeded for Blaine in spite of his refusal to be a candidate will meet with no success. Cool-headed and experienced politicians, such as will compose the Chicago convention, do not easily loose their heads and cannot be mesmerized into a fit of emotional insanity. The talk of nominating Blaine, who will be in mid-ocean at the time, and adjourning before it is known whether or not he will make the race is pure sensational nonsense.

The convention will do its work with dignity and judgment. If Mr. Blaine is chosen as the nominee, which is not likely, it will not be as the result of a stampede.—*San Diego Union (Rep.).*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, entirely different from any other. Try it.

CROPS SUFFER FOR RAIN.

The Most Discouraging Prospect for Many Years—Live Stock Suffers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of crops to be as follows:

Winter wheat—The continued dry and cold weather during the last week has reduced the prospects for wheat in all portions of the State. Reports indicate that much more of the wheat will be plowed up than heretofore expected. Rye—The prospects for this crop are less favorable than last week, and unless there is sufficient rain and seasonable weather to stimulate the growth of the plant this crop will be one of the poorest on record. Corn-planting is progressing slowly, the general complaint being drouth and low temperature. Oats are making but little growth. The stand is fair, and, with sufficient rain and warm weather, this crop will soon demonstrate the probability of a harvest. Meadows and pastures have made no improvement in the condition of grass during the last week. Pastures have made but little growth. There is general complaint of want of rain to insure growth. The prospects for grass and grain crops have not been so discouraging at a corresponding date for many years past.

WINCHESTER, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Wheat in this vicinity has suffered much from dry weather, the good prospects which were presented at the close of the winter season having been almost destroyed. Some farmers had begun to break up their wheat fields to put them in corn, and much of this will be done if the present rains do not continue. Live stock has also suffered much for water. Owing to the scarcity of rain last autumn feed was cut short and cattle were fed so sparingly that they came out of winter in poor condition for a struggle with a drouth, and are suffering now for grass, which has not grown for want of rain. Corn-planting is going on vigorously.

BELOIT, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—A twenty-four hours' rain has done much good to the country in this locality. The need of rain up to Saturday night was great and much concern was felt, as the grass was doing poorly.

DECATUR, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—A welcome rain began falling in this county last night and continued steadily until this morning, to be renewed at intervals all of today. It has freshened up everything, bringing out the blossoms and pastures and counteracting the drouth which had existed here for a number of weeks.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—A copious rain falling all night and today has effectually broken the severe drouth which was destroying the wheat, oats, and hay crops. Hundreds of fields of wheat that looked well April 1 will now be plowed up. This rain will arrest the damage and be of untold value. Corn-planting will now begin at once.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—The severe drouth in this section was broken last night by a heavy rainfall. It had almost ruined winter wheat. All growing crops will be very much benefited.

MATTOON, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Copious showers have fallen throughout this section during the last twenty-four hours, reviving the vegetation, which has been making slow growth within the last two weeks on account of the cool, dry weather.

LAPORTE CITY, Ia., April 30.—[Special.]—Pleasant weather for a month past has given the farmers an excellent opportunity to fill in their small grain. The crop area will average about the same as for previous years. Some corn hills already been planted. Copious showers for the last few days will do an untold amount of good. Prospects at the present time are for a bountiful crop with an abundant yield. Grass from last year's sowing will be a comparative failure. Old grass lands indicate a heavy yield where they were not pastured.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN COURT.

A Patient Treated by That Method Said She "Felt Drowsy."

Anna T. Gilbert, the plaintiff in the two suits for damages on trial before Judge Hawes, was on the witness-stand the greater portion of yesterday. The grounds on which she makes her claim against the Presbyterian Hospital and Drs. Gunn, Stehmann, and Ochsner have been printed in THE TRIBUNE.

During the plaintiff's cross-examination the methods of medical treatment among Christian scientists was mentioned. Judge Dent, who appears for the defendants, asked the witness if she had ever experimented with the absence treatment advocated by the science.

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Will you please explain to the jury what that treatment consists of?" asked the Judge.

An objection was raised by her attorney, Gen. Black, on the ground that witness could not testify to the actions of third parties when she was not present. The court sustained the objection, but allowed counsel to continue his cross-examination as far as the witness of her own personal knowledge might be able to testify.

"By whom were you treated according to the methods of the Christian scientists?" asked Judge Dent.

"By Dr. Bailey of Peoria."

"Were you present at the time, and, if so, will you please describe her method of treating you?"

"I was lying on a sofa and she was seated on a chair some little distance from me. I cannot explain the treatment further than to say that after about ten minutes I began to feel drowsy and went to sleep."

"Did she tell you there was no pain?"

"No, sir."

"Is she treating you now?"

Gen. Black objected, but admitted that, although he did not attach the slightest faith to the faith cure, he had talked with people who were perfectly rational and who had the greatest confidence in the method.

"I can hardly credit that," said Judge Hawes, smiling. "If any one tells me I have no pain when I am perfectly certain that I have, either they are somewhat crazy or they mistake me for a lunatic."

The witness was allowed to answer the question as to the possibility of Mrs. Bailey in Peoria mentally feeling the witness' pulse in Chicago, but was obliged to confess that one could not tell whether there was a consultation of the kind going on or not. She further admitted that she had done something in the metaphysics for herself, but qualified her statement by saying she had never taken a cent for fees.

Medical experts were called to testify to the nature and extent of plaintiff's injuries and wherein the treatment of the hospital surgeons was incorrect.

MEXICAN NATIONAL POLITICS.

Ex-President Iglesias Declines to Be a Candidate Against Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—For some time the *Diaro del Hoguro* has been attacking the principle of reelection and yesterday proposed the name of José Maria Iglesias as a candidate against Gen. Diaz. Iglesias occupied many positions of trust under the Government prior to 1876. He is a stanch Republican and opposed the imperial troops to the last. After the triumph he was a member of Congress, filled four different positions in the Cabinet, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was for three years President of the Republic. When Diaz raised the revolution against Lerdo, Iglesias took neither side, but declared himself President and raised an army at Guanajuato. When Diaz demanded its dispersal, Iglesias agreed on condition of a new election, but was finally content with being allowed to leave the country. He resided in New York for several months and then returned to Mexico, where he has been engaged in law practice, but never taking a prominent part in politics.

Iglesias is not desirous of making the contest, and expressed himself as of the opinion that no one could be elected against Diaz. He thought ex-Chief-Justice Vallerta would develop considerable strength. Everybody considers Iglesias a respectable candidate, but no one suspects for an instant that he can be elected.

A Sign of the Times.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is a significant fact that when Gresham's name is mentioned in a Republican convention, in any part of the country, vigorous applause is sure to follow.

Better than a Hero.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why, the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?" "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicines without success, and my physician had given me no hope; yet here I am, as well as ever a man was, and I owe my life to Smith, and to the wonderful remedy he recommended.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sherman st, 250 ft n of Harrison, e f, 24x94 ft, dated April 15 (J. W. Jones) to A. H. W. Jones
The premises No. 3145 Forest av, dated April 28 (Alex. McIntosh to D. J. Colp)
Leavitt st, 75 ft n of Congress, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 30, 1887 (E. W. Hatterman to J. C. Snow)
Kedzie av, 163 ft s of Central Park boulevard, w f, 30x125 ft, dated July 26, 1886 (B. A. Baldwin to E. Fenn)
Rice st, 174 ft w of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 15 (W. E. Hatterman to R. J. Korpe-lewski)
Washtenaw av, 151 ft s of West Sixteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 2 (F. Nichols to J. and A. G. Schraubo)
Twenty-fifth st, 468 ft w of Francisco av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (W. Finger to J. A. Raffel et al.)
Thirty-third st, 142 ft w of Rhodes av, s f, 22x62 ft, improved, dated April 19 (B. Titus to N. B. Amiter)
Bagley st, 25 ft s of Thomas, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 25 (C. Wayman to Jacobs, Druggist)
Halsted st, 48 ft s of Twenty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated April 30 (G. Kock to C. L. Schaar)
Thirty-fourth st, 100 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (C. H. Mack to C. H. Mack)
Polk st, 66 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 46x124 ft, dated April 30 (E. Carqueville to H. H. Montgomery)
The premises No. 3147 Forest av, dated April 30 (A. McIntosh to J. and M. J. Johnston)
Warren av, near California, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 26 (M. E. Upson to J. H. Foster)
Oakley av, 36 ft s of Frankfort st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 15 (Ulrich to Ec Schwerdtmann)
Sanamon st, 125 n of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 29 (B. F. Jacobs to G. Almhof)
Jefferson av, s w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 82x100 ft, dated April 28 (C. Bogert to B. H. Pope)
Lake av, 131 ft w of Forty-second st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 15 (Turner & Bond to A. J. Wampler)
Langley av, bet Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts, w f, 226x100 ft, dated April 28 (C. and N. J. Nelson to A. Chatain)
Wright-st, n e cor of Fifty-eighth, w f, 27 12-100 x165 ft, dated April 19 (W. H. Moore to D. J. Barnes)
Wentworth-av, n w cor of Bryson-st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated April 12 (Charles Brinkmann to C. Klenk)
St. Lawrence-av, 49 ft n of Forty-eighth-st, w f, 30x127 ft, dated April 19 (S. W. Wustum to F. Bode)
Heald-st, 324½ ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 32x124 ft, dated April 12 (Wm. C. Budd to C. Derrick)
Wentworth-av, s e cor of Bryson-st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated April 28 (B. F. Jacobs to Robinson & Huff)

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Van Buren-st, 225 ft e of Forty-fifth, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 26 (G. E. Robinson to A. Fitzpatrick)
Jackson-st, 50 ft e of West Forty-fifth, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 21 (L. Goodman to G. Deswarte)

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

William Thompson, two-story barn, 33x50, No. 7 Centre avenue, to cost $4,000.
H. T. Hunt, addition, 50x100, No. 2444 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $2,000.
Turner & Bond, four one-story cottages, 20x30, Nos. 2656-2660 Johnson's place, to cost $1,000.
Mrs. Ann Cullum, cottage, 20x30, No. 1691 West Harrison street, to cost $500.
Fritz Kohl, cottage, 20x36, No. 719 West Nineteenth street, to cost $800.
J. B. McAuliff, cottage, 20x32, No. 3660 Emerald street, to cost $700.
F. Koepke, two-story barn, 24x25, No. 116 Armour street, to cost $700.
John Boyes, addition, 44x113, Rice street, near Hoyne, to cost $6,000.
John Rhinis, basement, 20x50, No. 860 Allport street, to cost $2,400.
Thomas Kochater, two one-story cottages, 20x32, No. 550 Twenty-fifth street, to cost $1,600.
Alex Cumming, cottage, 18x26, Harrison and Colorado streets, to cost $200.
A. Enderman, three-story flat, 21x50, No. 20 Newberry avenue, to cost $6,500.
Franz Formelin, cottage, 20x32, No. 958 Dudley street, to cost $900.
Julius Pederski, basement, 20x50, No. 983 North Paulina street, to cost $600.
Christian Yuller, three-story store and flats, 22x67, No. 874 North Halsted street, to cost $6,500.
G. B. Windiate, addition to store and flats, 24x67, No. 30½ West Twelfth street, to cost $6,000.
John Brcgh, three-story store and flats, 22x64, No. 726 Van Horn street, to cost $5,500.
Frank Menauk, two-story flats, 21x42, No. 2936 Dashiel street, to cost $2,400.

Anticipating Profanity.

"Mr. Darringer, that is rather a tough chicken. Do you intend to carve it?"

"Certainly, my love."

"Then won't you please carve it before you say grace?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Blackall's Best Coffee. 3 lbs. for $1.00.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—ONE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; good condition; cheap. M. H. DUCEY, 108 West Washington.

TO RENT—TYPEWRITERS—WE CARRY A COMPLETE stock of strictly first-class typewriters which we are prepared to rent for any length of time. Machines delivered and returned, kept in thorough repair, and ribbons furnished free of charge, best of machines, reasonable rates, and prompt service; positive satisfaction guaranteed. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 1371.

WE CARRY THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies in the city. All our goods have been carefully selected with a view to accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "Fine Linen" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unequaled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line, and our salesman will call upon you. Telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 1371.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 80 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF ELEGANT flat, 15 minutes' walk from Court-House; South Side; reasonable terms. P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS for cash. Address 221 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP, DAY OR evening. Terms moderate. A. J. SCARBOROUGH, Room 8, 238 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT. Afternoon dictation for all systems; $1 a week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A LADY IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE WILL SELL pair solitaire earrings, very fine cap; diamonds weigh nearly 6 carats; very fine and brilliant. Address P 49, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

14 PHOTOGRAPHS $2; 12 CABINETS AND 2 ELEgant panels; Wilson's elegant studios, 339 State st; every customer showing this ad at the studio will receive an extra panel free; bridal groups, family and children perfect; open Sundays.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3632—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—P. La B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3907, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3858—R. C. Nebls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. F. Bitter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3057, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3754—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Hoffmeyer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3940—Frederick Schmidt, Druggist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 193, —; J. B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 630, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—Chas. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1258, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., 906, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shaner, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 398—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. Lorsman, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 860, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Gilles & Co.
LAKE-ST., West, 928, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Bill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 1454, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 1196—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 2084, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Garzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 944, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. Druse, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 906 and 908, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 403, (Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1033, (
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1216, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 980, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 593—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 492—F. A. Druesi, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 535, corner Ladin—C. L. Bonnell, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WEST TAYLOR-ST., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 196, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 972, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schiess, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 294—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 436—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
WELLINGTON-AV., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Bitter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Lincoln-av., 799—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SATURDAY—ON THE WEST SIDE, A small sum of money. Owner can have it by addressing P 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BANK CLERK DISENgaged after 5 desires bookkeeping or other clerical work. P 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 30, single; would like to get in a good business house, wholesale or retail; would like a grocery or a shoe store; not afraid of work. No. 484 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG INTELLIgent Scandinavian in office or store of a wine firm; speaks good English and has also good knowledge of German and French. Terms small. Fine references. Address G. 214 South Green-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; 15 years' experience in wholesale grocery and commission in New York State. Address O 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH business experience as clerk for store or delivery; best of references. Address O 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A real-estate or fire-insurance office. References, S G 58, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF LARGE business experience about to take a trip to the Pacific slope would like a line of samples; will cover towns on the Northern Pacific. Address M 72, Tribune office.

Conchmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (married; has no children) for himself and wife. Good references. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE man; Swiss; speaks English and German; well acquainted in city; knows how to tend horses, good driver; willing to work around the house. F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman; single. Good city references. Address O 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; can milk and thoroughly understands his business. Best city references. O 4, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE AMERIcan family as man of all work; can come well recommended. Address GUSTAF JOHNSON, Room 20 Svea Hotel, corner Chicago and Milton-ava.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAREFUL, INDUSTRIous, sober young man desires situation; one year's experience packing and shipping nickel plated stove trimmings; would start for small salary. O 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE, RESPONSIBLE man as attorney by profession, desires engagement in the real-estate or other suitable business; references before interview indispensable. O 9, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN small American family. References. Call at 2710 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook. Call Tuesday 173 Ontario-st. Good References.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; good penman. References. 412 Chicago pera-House.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—AS STEnographer. 1st Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—39 NORTH FRANKLIN, Seamstress, with knowledge of dress-making, wishes to do family sewing. $1.25 a day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, with good reference, wishes to do family sewing. $1.25 a day.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, English; entire care of infant or older children. Good references. Call at 361 31st-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY middle-aged American lady competent of taking full charge; splendid cook. Best of references. Widower's family preferred. Address C. T. WAKEFIELD, 620 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of energy and character, competent to take entire charge. O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady; thoroughly understands housekeeping; in first-class family, or would accompany a family going to Europe. City references. Address O 14, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

THROOP-STREET EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Ladies will benefit themselves by coming to the oldest established and most reliable office on the West Side for competent and w[illegible]ained servants of all nationalities. With city r[illegible]ces, for every department of household work. Parties more than constantly in waiting for you to sele[illegible] from than you will find elsewhere on the West Side.

THROOP-STREET EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 19 Throop-st., near Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

BUREAU REGISTRY,
337 MICHIGAN-AV,
Second floor, Room 1.

The best office in Chicago to obtain competent and reliable servants of every nationality.

MRS. JONES, Prop.
Telephone.
Est. 1880.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE—HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help.

DUSKE, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PERSONS WISHING RElinble help call at 2245 Indiana-av. Girls wanted.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION BY A young lady. References given. M 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO learn detective business. Address O 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER COPYIST TO TAKE desk-room in architect's office; one-half of rent can be paid in copying. M 69, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER WHO IS AN EXpert and operates caligraph rapidly. Address at once, stating experience and salary expected, P 39, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a retail fishing-tackle and general sporting goods store. Please give references and salary expected. Address F 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE SALESMAN TO SELL AND advertise an article of merit now largely introduced; must have A1 recommendations. Address, giving age, etc., O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELERS WHO HAVE A TRADE with the men's furnishing goods and retail clothing stores through the West and Southwest, to sell a new line of waterproof collars and cuffs. For particulars address Arlington Collar & Cuff Co., 86 Leonard-st., New York.

WANTED—SALESMEN—AN ACTIVE MAN CAN average $30 weekly; no capital or experience necessary; salary and commission; it will not cost you anything to investigate. W. J. HAMILTON, Room 22 Lakeside Building, opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN OUR INSTALLMENT department; good city and country routes open; we carry the largest line of standard subscription books, atlases, Bibles, and albums of any house in U. S. No experience or capital necessary; it will pay you to investigate. People's Publishing Co., Lakeside Building, opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—ONE TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO has an established trade and sell other goods to sell our 3 brands of crushed lyes to the grocers in the State of Illinois on a liberal commission; also one for Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska, and Southern States. Address Laramie Chemical Works, Laramie, Wyoming.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY IN MANUFACTURING jeweler's office. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and where last employed, P 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLORED BOY AS COACHMAN AND general work; one who can get his meals near Dearborn-av. and Division-st.; room in barn. Apply 229 Adams-st.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY; STATE AGE. Apply in applicant's own handwriting, O 71, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VIGNETTE ENgraver. Apply to GILES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., submitting specimens and stating salary wanted.

WANTED—A MACHINE FOREMAN! A FIRST-class steady position and a good wage for the right man. OGIEL CABINET CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN AT ONCE FOR artificial limb and apparatus work; good wages and steady employment. Address ROBERT BABY, 107 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR TO do fine quilting and seaming on riding saddle. Yearly contract; good wages for a steady man. PETERS & CALHOUN CO., 33 Warren-st., New York.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED tinner. O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CARVER AND TEA AND coffee man; permanent position to first-class man. Drinking man need not apply. Commercial Hotel, corner Dearborn and Lake-sts.

WANTED—STRAW-HAT PRESSER AND BLOCKer, at once. TURNER

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $20,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, furnace, and modern improvements; also lots in most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will build parties to any plan. BEN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 153 La Salle-st., or 61 Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — ENGLEWOOD — 8-ROOM house on Yale-av., between 59th and 60th-sts.; lot 50x150; cost $6,000; will sell for $4,000. E. W. ADKINSON, 155 East Washington-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—8-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, new building, $5,000. At South Evanston houses for $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000; terms to suit. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., cast front, 2-story frame, arranged in flats, 4 rooms and 2 rooms; rented to pay 10 per cent. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 E. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN OUR SUBdivision on 63d-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; 2 blocks from the Cottage Grove cable. 5 cent fare; terms easy; title perfect; certified copy of abstract with each lot. For particulars call at office in subdivision or we will build any style of house desired. Interest 8 per cent. E. C. HULING & CO., 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—A LARGE STRICTly first-class brick house; fine new carriage house; stables contain 18 box stalls; all outbuildings new and in perfect repair. House heated with gas and lighted by a furnace; grounds contain 10 acres; all beautifully shaded; located on State-st., overlooking the lake; this fine property will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call and see plans and lithograph at 167 State-st., Chicago, second floor. A. B. HARRIS.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO.—HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices, at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., near R. I. depot.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 25 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 29 trains daily; fare 5 cent. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU SEE THAT handsome, well-built, choicely-located, 10-room house in La Grange; 100 feet front; big trees; fruit; offered very cheap for two weeks. JOS. SPRINGER, owner; or WM. KEELER, with MARSHALL FIELD & CO. (wholesale).

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by steam cars and cable; communication frequent. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—72 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Forty-second-st., only $150 per foot; easy terms. CHAS. D. COLE & CO., 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV. CORner Seventy-ninth-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EVANS, LANGLEY, FARwell and Lexington-avs. and 63d-st., between 63d-st. and 64th-sts.; water, trees, and sidewalks; two blocks from proposed elevated road and three blocks from parks; this property is bound to advance; price can be now is the time to get a good thing; prices $600 upward; terms easy. F. C. GIBBS, 135 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY FARM—NO. 30—800 acres, 4 miles from Franklin, on Springfield road; the large brick residence, 8 rooms, 4 tenant residences, 3 large barns, 2 wells and plenty of stock water. This land is fine farming land, good grass land, and has well considerable fine timber, balance under good state of cultivation. This land will be sold as a whole or in farms of 100 to 200 acres each. It can be divided as to suit purchaser. Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for good lots near city.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, PHAETON, AND cutter. 72 Grant-place.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot. Archer-av.; show-rooms, 2208 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, worth about $600; will exchange house and lease of lot, 100 feet, worth $1,000, on near Lincoln. CHAS. D. COLE & CO., 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TRADE FOR CHEAP horse suitable for wagon. Call at once. FOREMAN, 1,109 Indiana-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE CHEAP—TWO flat desks; black walnut curtain-top desk, extra length; sitting desk, stationery or book case; plain large table; letter-press; hanging safe; chairs, etc. 88 La Salle-st., Room 38.

SAFES CHEAP—WE HAVE WITHDRAWN ALL our traveling agents from the road, and we are now prepared to deal direct with customers by correspondence or otherwise. We carry a large stock of Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes, also some new and second-hand safes of other makes, which we will sell at lower prices than ever offered before. Safe moving and repairing a specialty. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agts. General Agts. Chicago Safe & Lock Co. Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

33 FEET CHERRY FINISH, WITH FINE CUT-glass partition, cheap; 25 foot cherry standing desk. 194 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

F. C. ROSSITER, CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYor, has removed to 91 Washington-st., Room 1; telephone 1,585; work equal to the best.

FOR LARGE RESIDENCE PARTY TO TAKE charge, or would make loan or buy. 74 Rush-st.

GAS, OIL, AND ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING interviews and correspondence solicited. R. W. EVANS & CO., St. James Hotel, or Box 274, Cincinnati Ohio.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately existing between W. H. Wear and J. H. Brown of Chicago, trading under the firm name of Wear & Brown, was dissolved on the 30th day of April, 1888, by mutual consent.

W. H. WEAR,
J. H. BROWN.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INstitute, founded for the treatment of all delicate and complicated disorders of both sexes. New remedies, quick treatment, permanent cures, reasonable fees. Thirty years' experience, consultation free, and stamp for question list. Office hours, 8 to 8 daily, Sunday 10 to 12 & m. 127 La Salle-st., Chicago, DR. R. GREER, Supt.

WRITING, COPYING, ADDRESSING DONE well, cheap, quick. H. G. ROOT, 139 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LOT IN GRACELAND CEMETERY above $125; state size, price, and location. Address F 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 128 WASHINGton-st.:

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

3462 MICHIGAN-AV.—A very handsome stone front house, 14 rooms, all large and light, will be handsomely decorated, 3-story brick barn also.

2711 WABASH-AV.—A beautiful 9-room pressed brick front house, 14 rooms, with every convenience, will be placed in perfect order for a good tenant, and leased at moderate rental.

3726 WABASH-AV.—A rare opportunity to secure a comfortable 8-room house in a very desirable neighborhood at a moderate rental. Can be seen at any time by applying to present occupant.

2811 CALUMET-AV.—A very substantial swell front pressed brick house, containing 12 rooms, all large and light; the best of plumbing and sewerage; a good-sized yard and all conveniences.

3357 STANTON-AV.—A very choice small front house with 10 rooms and bath; best of plumbing and sewerage; good furnace and every convenience; will be handsomely papered and decorated for a good tenant, and leased at moderate rental.

2725 VERNON-AV.—A good modern 8-room house, with hardwood mantles, good furnace, and all conveniences; can be secured at $35 a month if taken at once.

4149 BERKELEY-AV.—Only one left to rent of that handsome row of detached cottages, between 41st and 42d-sts., 8 rooms and bath, will be placed in perfect order for a good tenant.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—

1507 Michigan-av., modern residence; $100.
1514 Wabash-av., 8-story and basement stone-front; $75.
3413 Wabash-av., 2-story, basement, and attic stone-front; $50.
3307 Michigan-av., 2-story and cellar stone-front; $40.
3514 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $40.
1328 and 1330 Michigan-av., 28 rooms, arranged for first-class boarding-house; location A1.
3629 Vincennes-av., 14 rooms, stone-front; $45.
2356 Calumet-av., 8-story and basement stone front, 14 rooms; all conveniences; $60.
52 Sixteenth-st., 7-story and cellar stone front, 11 rooms; $35.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—VERY FINE NEW 11 ROOM HOUSES 3412 and 3123 Vernon-av. Durham system of sewerage, King grate, gas fixtures, screens, shades, hardwood finish, first-class in every respect, and such as never before offered to servants in this city; $70 per month; also modern houses on Groveland-av., Rhodes-av., and Graves-place. Owner, GEORGE F. HARDING, Room 51, 110 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.
1 Champlain-av., near 44th-st.—Elegant new house, 10 rooms, bathroom, laundry, furnace, etc., finished in the finest style; rent very reasonable.
4420 Langley-av.—Modern house, $25.
Call for list of others.

CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The two-story and basement dwelling, No 3509 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, in best possible condition; lot 90x135.

ALFRED W. SANSOME,
Room 8, 110 La Salle-st

TO RENT 3044 LAKE PARK-AV., NEAR 31ST-st., and 111 Central Ry. Station; a desirable 10-room stone-front house; modern improvements; in first-class order. Call on L. MANASSE, Optician, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM stone front, with attic; choice location. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3540 ELLIS-AV.—TWO-STORY AND attic brick parlor, sitting, dining-rooms, kitchen, lavatory, w. c., 4 pantries, first floor; four bedrooms, bath, and w. c., lavatories, five closets, second floor. One bedroom, large attic, third floor; laundry, furnace room, two cellars, 30 in basement; large yard. Apply J. H. VIVIAN, 325 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2 LANGLEY-TERRACE, 2-STORY and basement; 10 rooms and bath.
CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10 AND 11 ROOM BRICKS, put in fine order. 354-356 Oakwood-boulevard, and k. p. floor; near cars. Owner, 338 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—$25—NEAR DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 9 minutes from Cottage Grove-av., 5 from 111. Cen. Ry., 7-room, modern. SIZER, 139 State-st.

TO RENT—THE 9-ROOM TWO STORY AND BASEment modern houses; 3220 and 3242 Graves-place. Call 170 Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—2404 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front; 16 rooms; $75.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE NEAR COR. BOWEN-av. and Cottage Grove-av., $40 per month. Call Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—45 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR COTtage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., a 10-room house with all modern improvements, and will make any further improvements to suit tenant; rent very low; main house is now in first-class condition. Address JOHNSON, 339 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—191 AND 193 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near Prairie-av., 10 rooms; $35.
CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 11 rooms, in good repair, 2820 Calumet-av. Inquire of P. K. ROWE, 113 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—FREE TO MAY 1—ELEGANT NEW modern 7 rooms; 4222 Oakenwald-av., near 111. Cen.; all conveniences. SIZER, 139 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCES in corner of Lake and Oakenwald-avs., near 111. Central; five minute trains and the cable cars; distance 18 minutes from Lake-st.; house first-class and modern in every respect; the best location and the best looking houses in the city; unlike tenements in every respect; desirable parties can have long lease. Apply for particulars on premises, 53 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—$30 PER MONTH—A rare chance; modern pressed-brick house, never occupied, 8 rooms, plenty of closets, furnace, gas fixtures, electric bells, elegant marble mantels, cement pat, nice lot, stone sidewalk, paved street, splendid location and neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of Illinois Central and cable trains, near boulevards, etc.
W. G. CLARK, Owner,
Room 611, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE OF NINE rooms and bath; good yard and barn; will be put in thorough repair; 3532 Indiana-av. Inquire at 3563 Michigan-av., or of CHANDLER & CO., No. 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE PARLOR FLOOR CONtaining 7 rooms. 17 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—3306 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front; 9 rooms and bath; $40.
CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—THE HOUSES NOS. 2251 and 2253 Calumet-av., occupied for the past 14 years by Mrs. Brewster, with all the modern conveniences, near cable and I. C. trains, are offered at a very low rate for a term of years to responsible party; a separate building in the rear has room and stalls for the use of the servants, so that all the rooms are available for renting purposes; with an established reputation this is an excellent opportunity for a fine business.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—NO. 1519 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY pretty and handsomely-arranged 12-room brick house, finished in hardwood, beautifully tinted and papered, and having double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, and large pantries on main story; basement all concreted and finished, cemented floor, cellar, girl's room, etc. Can be rented by responsible party very cheap. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2956 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—Elegant brown-stone house; $2,000 per year.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 LA Salle-st., Room 6.
2936 Wabash-av., brick residence, 10 rooms, modern improvements; moderate rent to good party.

TO RENT—2734 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY FRAME and brick basement detached; 8 rooms; modern improvements; $35. Apply 2425 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE HOUSES—
551 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $30.
2503½ Campbell-av., new 2-story and cellar brick, $35.
302 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick, $30.
161 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement brick, $40.
53 North Curtis-st., 2-story and basement brick, conveniences, $30.
31 North Oakley (corner Walnut), 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, $32.50.
36 Bryson-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, and barn, $22.50.
121 West Monroe-st., 2-story frame houses, $30.
5 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, 7 rooms, $25.
31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $50.
80 and 82 Cypress-st., 7-room bricks; only $20.
49 South Ada-st., 2-story attic and cellar brick, large grounds, and barn; favorable lease; good location for doctor.
72 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Jefferson Park, $40.
115 N. Paulina-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $30.
624 West Adams-st., 14-room brick, barn, $50.
46 St. John-place, 10 rooms, frame barn, $30.
Others from $15 to $35 per month.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE 7-ROOM flat, all modern improvements; large bay window; is nicely papered; located on Van Buren-st., just west of Leavitt-st.; good neighborhood.
Van Buren-st. just west of Loomis, a cozy 3-room flat, just right for man and wife, has all the improvements; south front with large bay windows. 488 Loomis-st., corner of Van Buren, over drug store, a beautiful light flat of 6 rooms; modern; this is a fine place for a physician; the present tenant is one, but is going to Europe this summer.
Van Buren-st., corner Winchester, 6-room flat, $22.50.
57 Congress-st., 5 flat, 8 large rooms, $25.
955 Van Buren-st., large 6-room flat, $20.
1914 Washington-boulevard, top flat; 6 rooms; $18.
1012 Madison-st., 5th flat, $25.
465 Warren-av., 1st flat, 7 rooms; rent only $30; elegant order.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—45 HONORE-ST., parlor floor and basement, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; kitchen-range and window-screens included.

TO RENT—338 AND 340 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Modern houses; dining-room and kitchen on main floor, all conveniences, and in excellent repair.
63 Ladin-st.—2-story and basement brick dwelling; $15.
79 Ladin-st.—2-story and basement dwelling; $45.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 DEARborn-st. Room 9:

WEST SIDE.

598 West Van Buren-st., splendid 10-room brick house, $40.
612 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, $40.
60 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling in good order.

TO RENT—TO PROMPT, CAREFUL TENANTS; 7-room houses; 6, 6, and 7 room flats; modern improvements; $18 to $35. T. DESMOND, 321 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—19 WALNUT-ST.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwellings; all conveniences; $25.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—679 MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD, MODern stone-front house, detached, 10 rooms, laundry, etc.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—260 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Brick residence, 12 rooms, modern improvements, and barn. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st. and 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—322 W. ADAMS-ST.—TWO STORY and English basement stone front; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Call at Room 56, 6 Pacific-av., Traders' Building.

TO RENT—18 UNION PARK-PLACE, 11-ROOM furnished house to first-class party; possession at once.

TO RENT—72 THROOP-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON Park, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; is being put in first-class repair; low rent to good tenant.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE COTTAGE, NORTHEAST CORner Mozart-st. and Wabansia-av., near Humboldt Park.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 513 ADAMS-ST., near Ashland-av.; hardwood finish; large, roomy, light, and desirable; rent $30 to $50.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—670 JACKSON-ST., HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, $25; with barn, $30. Apply at 668.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEW MODERN 10-ROOM cottage; sewer, gas, furnace, laundry; 213 Lincoln; $60. E. L. STEWART, 119 Dearborn.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.

631 North Clark-st., 2-story modern, 10 rooms, $30.
605 North Clark-st., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.
461 Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 12 rooms, $33.33.
450 and 452 North State-st., 2 3-story and basement 12-room houses; in first-class condition; $70 each.
426 North State-st., 2-story, basement, sub-cellar, 14 rooms; 2-story barn in rear; $75.
207 and 209 Schiller-st., near Lake-Shore drive, modern, 11 room houses, hardwood finish; $75 each. Open at 203 Schiller-st.
130 Eugenie-st., 3-story, modern, 10 rooms; $60.
120 Eugenie-st., 2-story, modern, 11 rooms, $75. All hardwood finish, gas fixtures, screens, etc., one block from Lincoln Park.
126 and 130 Eugenie-st., 3-story and basement, 13 rooms, corner house opposite Lincoln Park.
676 Wells-st., 3-story modern house, 10 rooms, $55.
29 Hammond-st., 2-story, 9 rooms, barn; $40.
145 Dearborn-av., brown stone front, 12 rooms, 3-story; $60.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
411 Lincoln-av., frame cottage, 3 rooms; built for doctor's office.....$ 18
419 Dayton-st., brick cottage.....40
695 N. Wells-st., 8-room brick house.....$42.50
515 Cleveland-av., 2-story and cellar brick and stone, 10 rooms; all conveniences.....55
1 Sallie-av., near Larrabee, fine private residence, furnished $125; unfurnished.....100
159 Locust-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences.....60
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. (main floor).

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, 285 ONtario-st.
G. M. HIGH,
103 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—6 ROOMS; bath, etc., 694 NORTH-Clark-st.; $18 month; immediate possession.
G. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE AND DESIRable location, Lincoln neighborhood on the North Side; 159 Pine-st.; 3-story and basement pressed brick front with stone trimmings; 11 rooms; plumbing by Baggot; interior repainted, painted, and calcimined; everything first-class outside and inside; $85.33 per month. C. W. TOWNSEND, 94 Washington-st., R 12.

TO RENT—400 CENTRE-ST.—A 3-STORY AND basement brick building; twelve rooms and bath; everything modern; one block from Lincoln Park.
ENGERS & COOK, Room 31 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—39 PINE-ST.; KEY 37 PINE. OWNER, 1817 Barry-av., Lake View.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 3-STORY STONE-FRONT residence, No. 105 Pine-st., near Huron, with all modern conveniences; to private family only. For terms, etc., apply at Northwestern National Bank.

TO RENT—LARGE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 238 La Salle-av. $1,100 per year.

TO RENT—122 PARK-AV., FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house and brick barn. J. W. BUTLER, 185 E. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NO. 7 CHILLY-PLACE, NEAR WELLS and Eugenie, 7-room, modern stone-front house. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST 6-ROOM FLAT FOR $25 IN the city; 3564 Cottage Grove-av., just south of Oakwood-boulevard, on second floor, east front, and light; best of plumbing and sewerage; will be thoroughly painted and placed in the best of order for a good tenant. Can be seen today.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIRST FLAT ON Thirty-third-st., front of Grove-av., a homelike resort; perfect. Apply at 45 University-place.

TO RENT—
35 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40.
F. GIBBS,
158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 6-ROOM FLATS; NEW BUILDING; 2128 Wentworth-av., 226 Twenty-second-st.
C. E. ROBINSON.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st., $20 to $40; elevators, machinery, and tub laundries; janitor services, refrigerators, water, etc., free; best accommodations. Apply at building day or evening, including Sunday.

TO RENT—NOW—SOUTH SIDE FLATS. IN quire in bank, 153 Dearborn-st.:
Two splendid 6-room flats, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

TO RENT—BIG REDUCTION, SORRENTO FLATS, 638 and 640 Thirty-second-st.; biggest bargain of the season; hot and cold water, bath, closets, ranges, handsomely decorated; look at these; only $7 flat 2, $18; flat 4, $22.50; flat 5, $25; flat 6, $22.50. Key at flat 1. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2220 AND 2230 INDIANA-AV., DESIRable 6-room flats, with bath, gas-fixtures, etc.; keys at Scott's, 2220. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS IN Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, EAST AND south exposure; a fine flat, in first-class order; woodwork in oil finish and handsomely papered. Can be seen today, or later, at the owner's, 2718 Wabash-av.; afternoon.

TO RENT—3819 STATE-ST., PLEASANT FLATS of 5 rooms and bathroom; gas fixtures; hot and cold water; $18 and $22.

TO RENT—FLATS—
1 Michigan-av., corner 39th-st.—Only one of those elegant flats left; 7 rooms; all conveniences; $30.
3514 State-st.—8-room flat, 2d floor; decorated; $35.
3525 Prairie-av.—First floor, 5 rooms, $15; 2d floor, 3 rooms, $10.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—REAR HALF SECOND FLOOR FLAT, 246 Wabash-av., suitable for light manufacturing business. Call in harness store.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25—CHOICE 6-ROOM FIRST FLOOR flat, all modern conveniences, laundry, large back yards, etc., 194 Winchester-av., near Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLAT C, 153 SOUTH WOOD-ST., $25; Flat A, 155, $27.50; located between Monroe and Adams-sts.; eight rooms, closets, modern improvements; cleaned throughout.
M. W. PINCKNEY, 123 La Salle-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, NORTHWEST CORNER Congress and Laflin-sts., at reduced rent; no better flat or better neighborhood on the West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 WEST MADIson-st., 5 rooms and bath, very superior in arrangement, light and ventilation; will be handsomely papered. See them.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—

Fine six-room flats; bath, hot and cold water; electric bells; all papered throughout; only $22.50 to $27.50 per month. Look at them. 435 to 441 West Lake-st.

LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOW—WEST SIDE FLATS.
Inquire No. 540 South Western-av.
453 S. Western-av., 21 floor, front.....$10
453 S. Western-av., 20 floor, rear.....8
497 S. Western-av., 2d floor, front.....11
507 S. Western-av., 2d floor, front.....11
507 S. Western-av., 3d floor.....11
1153 Grenshaw-st., 3d floor.....7
1155 Grenshaw-st., 1st floor.....7
1157 Grenshaw-st., 1st floor.....7
1159 Grenshaw-st., 1st floor.....7
1152 Harvard-st., 1st floor.....13
1154 Harvard-st., 1st floor.....9
1156 Harvard-st., 1st floor.....10
1158 Harvard-st., 2d floor.....10
1174 Fillmore-st., 1st floor, rear.....8
1176 Fillmore-st., 1st floor, rear.....9
1146 Fillmore-st., 2d floor.....9
1148 Fillmore-st., 2d floor.....9
1150 Fillmore-st., 2d floor.....9
498 Campbell-av., 2d floor.....10

TO RENT—FLATS AT 64 AND 66 ST. JOHN'S-place, $20 to $22, and 370 Lake-st., $11 to $13; they must be rented; it will pay you to look at them.
G. F. WHIDDEN, 109 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO 5-ROOM FLATS, 769 FULLER-ST., at $15.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK FLAT, 211 WEST Adams-st.; 5 rooms; modern. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS.
BY E. S. DREYER & CO.,
Northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts
NORTH SIDE.
535 North Clark-st., second floor, 8 rooms.....
533 North Clark-st., third floor, 8 rooms.....
Bath-rooms heated by steam, kitchen ranges, side-board, refrigerators, etc., at the above.
137 Eugenie-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.....$40.00
174 Weller-st., first floor, 7 rooms.....37.50
Hardwood finish, gas-fixtures, screens, etc
565 N. Clark-st., first floor, basement, 8 rooms.....40.00
383 Orchard-st., parlor floor, 6 rooms.....35.00
383 Orchard-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.....34.00
383 Centre-st., 3 floors, 10 rooms.....50.00
381 Centre-st., 2d floor, 4 rooms.....17.00
200 Cass-st., 1st floor and basement, 10 rooms.....50.00
381 Chestnut-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.....45.00
381 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms.....40.00
55 Delaware-place, 1st floor, 6 rooms.....45.00
55 Delaware-place, 2d floor, 6 rooms.....45.00
470 N. Clark-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms.....35.00
470 N. Clark-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.....30.00
476 N. Clark-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms.....30.00
476 N. Clark-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.....30.00
243 Huron-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.....30.00
39 Illinois-court, 1st flat and basement, 8 rooms.....47.50
81 Dearborn-av., first floor, 6 rooms.....40.00

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS—
173 N. Clark-st., 5-room flat, newly papered, $22.50.
175 Clark-st. and 220 La Salle-av., Flat D, 845; Flat E, $40. These flats are near new, and are modern in every respect; janitor service, etc.; everything else in this building first-class; rent low.
516 North-av., first flat, 7 rooms, elegant repair, $42.50.
45 Lincoln-place, third flat, 8 rooms, $22.50.
975 N. Clark-st., corner Webster-av., first flat, 6 rooms, all conveniences, $25; second flat, 6 rooms, all conveniences, $25.
170 Lincoln-av., 2d flat, 7 rooms, all conveniences, steam heat, hardwood, etc., $35.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. (main floor).

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, 243 AND 249 ILLINOIS-st., at $25 to $30.
4-room flats, rear 44 Cass-st., $15.
5-room flats, 322 to 340 Illinois-st., at $20 to $22.
5-room flats, corner Pine and Ohio-sts., $16 to $35.
4 to 9-room flats, 32 to 40 Pine-st., $15 to $40.
Low rent to desirable tenants. Open all days and evenings. Inquire HOYT'S renting office, 40 Pine-st., corner Indiana.

TO RENT—
7 room flats in the new
KIRKWOOD BUILDING,
558 and 560 East Division-st., and a 5 room in the Bellevue, 314 North State-st., with modern improvements, kitchen ranges, gas fixtures, etc.

Also in the new building,
THE FLORENCE,
6-room flats, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place; passenger elevator, hall-boy, hot and cold water, set tubs, janitor services, and with all modern improvements; to be the most complete apartments in the city. Can be seen by calling at the premises, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5 or address the owner, C. WATHOUS, 338 North State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS,
836 Ontario-st., elegant new 8-room flats, hardwood, sliding doors, finest floors on the North Side, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Court-House; open for inspection; rent reasonable.
820 Dearborn-av., elegant 9-room flat, good sized rooms, steam heat, janitor; very low rent for location and accommodations offered.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS, 325 ILLINOIS-ST., $15 A month.
G. LASHER & SON,
125 South Water-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENT in the Chesterton, Rush-st., hardwood finish and floors, hot water, steam, janitor, telephone, etc.
J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$22.50, MIDDLE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS IN the Bennett building, 525 Mohawk-st., near Lincoln Park. AUG. TIDHOLM,
189 La Salle-st., Room 59.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED FLAT, 8 rooms reserved; location northwest corner Rush-st. and Walton-place. Apply for particulars to 409 Dearborn-st., near Polk.

TO RENT—
Pine and Ontario-sts., 6-room flats in the Newport Apartment Building; steam heat.
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—212 OAK-ST., EXTRA 8-ROOM FLAT; all rooms have outside exposure and open into hall; mantels, hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences; rent cheap to good tenant. Call on owner at premises or 208 South Water-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FLAT; MODERN IMPROVEments; very reasonable, 238 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—220 OAK-ST., 5 AND 6 ROOMS; in good light; immediate possession; elegant mantels, etc., dumb-grates, separate furnace to push flat.
Champlain-av., corner 43d-st.—Elegant corner flat, 6 rooms and bathrooms; only $22.
Langley-av., corner 43d-st.—Two very desirable flats; $20 and $25.
Call for list of others.
CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS, ON DEARBORN-st., between 33d and 34th-sts. Flats are new and as attractive as any in the South Division; have 5 and seven rooms each, are finished in hardwood; all conveniences while, together with the rent, is very low. They are papered throughout. Rent $25 to $27.50 per month. Janitor on the premises to show them. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, furnished and unfurnished, first-class in every particular; with or without board, for gentlemen.
M. W. PINCKNEY, 123 La Salle-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, NORTHWEST CORNER Congress and Laflin-sts., at reduced rent; no better flat or better neighborhood on the West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 WEST MADIson-st., 5 rooms and bath, very superior in arrangement, light and ventilation; will be handsomely papered. See them.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FINE KENWOOD flat go and see those just completed at 4025 CHAMPLAIN-AV.

Six and 7 rooms, all conveniences; mantels, etc., dump-grates, separate furnace to push flat.
Champlain-av., corner 43d-st.—Elegant corner flat, 6 rooms and bathrooms; only $22.
Langley-av., corner 43d-st.—Two very desirable flats; $20 and $25.
Call for list of others.
CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS, ON DEARBORN-st., between 33d and 34th-sts. Flats are new and as attractive as any in the South Division; have 5 and seven rooms each, are finished in hardwood; all conveniences while, together with the rent, is very low. They are papered throughout. Rent $25 to $27.50 per month. Janitor on the premises to show them. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, furnished and unfurnished, first-class in every particular; with or without board, for gentlemen or ladies; rooms with or without board, for gentlemen; rooms with board, for ladies; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 305.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS—
Ellis-av., near 43d-st.
One or Two Apartments left in the
"CANAJOHARIE APARTMENT BUILDING."
Don't fail to see these flats.
They are strictly modern and first-class in every particular; they contain 7 rooms, bathroom, laundry, billiard-room, etc., and no expense has been spared to finish them in the most modern and elaborate style. Rent reasonable to first-class parties.
CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR. of Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., flats and suites of from three, four to six rooms; first-class elevator and janitor service; rates from $15 to $35 per month. Apply at elevator in the building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—THE BEST 6-ROOM FLAT FOR $25 IN the city; 3564 Cottage Grove-av., just south of Oakwood-boulevard, on second floor, east front, and light; best of plumbing and sewerage; will be thoroughly painted and placed in the best of order for a good tenant. Can be seen today.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIRST FLAT ON Thirty-third-st., front of Grove-av., a homelike res

Chicago Elevated Railroad.

BOND AND STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

The Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and was, on the 26th day of March, 1888, granted the right by the City of Chicago to construct and operate an elevated railroad within the municipal limits, and to secure, by purchase or condemnation, and to own a right of way 30 feet in width along its entire route, except where intervening streets are crossed—greater widths being permitted where needed for stations, etc.

The portion of the railroad now under contract for immediate construction begins at Van Buren-st., near the business centre of the city, and runs due south to the nearly four miles, adjacent to State-st. and Wabash and Michigan aves.

$4,500,000 of the first mortgage bonds and $4,500,000 of the capital stock are now offered for subscription for account of the Construction Company to build the first portion of the road to 39th-st.

Chicago—The Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Rookery Building, corner La Salle and Adams-sts. Messrs. Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

New York—The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth-av. The Central Trust Co., 54 Wall-st. Messrs. Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, 55 Broadway.

Boston—Messrs. Higginson & Co., 40 State-st.

The bonds are secured by a first lien upon all the franchises of the corporation, upon all the right of way of the first section of said railway, and upon all the equipments to be furnished for said section pursuant to the construction contract.

The bonds are 40-year 6 per cent gold, of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached and privilege of registration, dated April 1, 1888, interest payable April 1 and October 1, at the Knickerbocker Trust Co., in the City of New York, cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are provided with a sinking fund clause to commence 5 years after date of the mortgage, providing for an application of one per cent of the yearly net earnings of the Company for their redemption, and will be delivered in exchange for the Trust Company's receipt on or before the 15th day of November, 1888, interest to be adjusted at coupon rates.

Books of subscription will be opened on Saturday, the 5th of May, and close on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and at our office, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, for that portion of the securities allotted to this city for subscription, upon the following terms:

Ten per cent of the par value of $1,000 each, and are offered at 110 per cent, and the shares of capital stock are of the par value of $100 each, and are offered at 90 per cent of the par thereof. Payments under subscriptions will be made to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and will be payable as follows:

30 per cent on allotment;
30 per cent in sixty days from the date of allotment;
30 per cent in four months from the date of allotment; and the final payment of
20 per cent in six months from the date of allotment.

Negotiable receipts, upon which installments will be indorsed as paid, will be issued by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank for all subscriptions made in and allotted to Chicago.

The right is reserved to make any allotment under subscriptions or to reject subscriptions, and, further, to apportion and allot any oversubscription made in any place to any of the other places named, in such proportions as may be determined, or to close the subscription on any day without notice.

Chicago, May 1, 1888.

JONES, KENNETT & HOPKINS,
No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, $1,600,000

OFFICE, 96 WASHINGTON-ST.

Owning the only complete record of titles to lands and lots in Cook County from the U. S. Government down to date.

Examines and guarantees titles.

Abstracts furnished by any other method. No abstract necessary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN B. WALSH, EDSON KEITH,
JOHN DEKOVEN, BYRON L. SMITH,
A. H. SPENCER, JOHN V. FARWELL,
W. D. KERFOOT, GEO. M. BOGUE,
S. B. CHASE, JOHN G. SHORTALL,
A. H. SELLERS.

A. H. SELLERS, Pres. JOHN B. WALSH, V.-Pres
S. B. CHASE, Manager. C. R. LARRABEE, Sec. & Treas

COUNSEL:
W. C. GOUDY, A. W. GREEN, JOHN P. WILSON,
GEORGE W. SMITH. A. M. PENCE.

FARMERS TRUST CO,

111 Dearborn St., Chicago.

6% SAVINGS BONDS.

These bonds are not guaranteed by the Architects' Loan & Trust Co., but they hold first mortgages to secure them, which are subject to inspection; being five-year 6% bonds they are not redeemable on call, but we are usually able to resell them for investors who wish to cash them.

7% Guaranteed First Mortgages

On Farms. We make no loan upon a farm until after we have personally examined the premises and are satisfied that we are safe; therefore it is seldom difficult for us to resell any mortgage placed by us for the benefit of parties who desire to realize on them before they are due. Our bonds and mortgages are never sold at a discount and we make no charge for reselling them.

Funds carefully loaned out for bankers, individuals, and estates; nearly $100,000 of choice 7% loans on hand now, for sale, guaranteed, in sums of $500 and upwards. Call or write for sample loan and references. Correspondence from parties who are lending money through us.

Proposal for Sale of Bonds of Wyoming Territory.

Cheyenne, April 16, 1888.

By virtue of an act, entitled, "An act providing for the location, construction, maintenance, and care of certain public buildings, and providing for the support and maintenance of certain public institutions for other purposes," passed by the 10th Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory, March 7, 1888, the proceeds from the sale and negotiation of the bonds of the Territory as follows—to wit: $30,000.00 for the Penitentiary, $25,000.00 for the University, $30,000.00 for the Insane Asylum, and $15,000.00 for the Poor Asylum.

The board authorized to prepare and negotiate a sale of the said bonds hereby offers for the sale of $100,000.00 of the bonds to be issued in denominations of $1,000.00 each, with interest coupons attached. The bonds bear a rate of 6 per centum per annum, interest payable annually.

Full information, also a copy of the act, can be obtained by addressing either member of the board. Bids will be received up to noon of May 26, 1888. All bids must be addressed or delivered to M. N. Grant, Esq., of the Board, at the office of the Territorial Auditor, Cheyenne, Wyoming. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board.

H. DONZELMAN,
Attorney-General.
LUKE VOORHEES,
Treasurer.
M. N. GRANT,
Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1888.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, May 16, 1888, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and to act upon the question of approving the action of the directors respecting the purchase of, and the confirmation of title to, the Hannibal & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska and the Republican Valley Railroad; and also to act upon the question of approving the action of the directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to-wit: the Lincoln & Black Hills, the Keokuk, Milford & Western, and the Eastern Wyoming; and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Stock.

We offer a limited amount of WEST CHICAGO STREET R. R. CO. STOCK at par, payable in cash or 25 per cent in cash, 25 per cent in 3 months, 25 per cent in 6 months, and 25 per cent in 9 months, without interest.

Installment certificates will draw same dividends as full-paid stock, in proportion to amounts paid in.

Information concerning the Company can be seen at our offices, where any information desired will be cheerfully furnished.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,
Cor. Washington and Dearborn.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Financial Agents.
115 Dearborn-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14, 1888.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the general office (Penn-av. and Tenth-st.) in this city, on the 13th day of June, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue betterment bonds, to enable the company to pay for improvements upon and additions to the property in pursuance of Article 16 of the Lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Safety Loan & Building Association:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held Monday evening, May 21st, 1888, at 7 o'clock, at Room 1, 142 La Salle-st., Chicago, for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Secretary.

Chicago, April 25, 1888.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, May 1st, 1888.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. R. R. CABLE,
President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Nathaniel S. Jones, William G. McCormick, Francis J. Kennett, George Kirkland, and George B. Hopkins, under the firm name of Jones, McCormick & Kennett, expires this day by limitation.

Signed, N. S. JONES,
W. G. McCORMICK,
F. J. KENNETT,
GEORGE KIRKLAND,
GEO. B. HOPKINS.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1888.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Jones, Kennett & Hopkins for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in New York, Chicago, and London.

Signed, N. S. JONES,
F. J. KENNETT,
GEO. B. HOPKINS,
GEORGE KIRKLAND.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1888.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. G. McCormick & Co. for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at 219 and 221 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Signed,

W. G. McCORMICK, member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, late Jones, McCormick & Kennett.
E. M. SWITZER, late E. M. Switzer & Co.
L. H. WAGGONER, late F. C. Hollins & Co.
N. C. CHAPMAN, Eau Claire Lumber Company, St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1888.

WANTED.

One-quarter interest in extensive railroad contract offered to party who can take charge of office, payrolls, etc., and go to work at once. Investment of $2,000 necessary, which will be repaid out of first estimates. Salary $100 a month and expenses. Only ordinary business experience necessary. None but a man of unexceptionable character and references treated with. Advertiser has other contracts requiring all his time.

Address O 1, Tribune office.

NOTICE.

I. H. WAGGONER retires from our firm this day, April 30, 1888.
FRANK C. HOLLINS & CO.

I. H. WAGGONER becomes a member of the firm of G. McCORMICK & CO., with offices at 219 & 221 La Salle-st., Rookery Bldg

May 1st, 1888.

5% MONEY

To loan in large sums in Central Improved Business Property. On exceptionally strong securities loans can be made payable

In Installments at Borrower's Option.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

Snydacker & Co.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS
Have removed to
61 Dearborn-st.,
Northeast corner Randolph.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Cleveland, O., April 2, 1888.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the office of the company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 2d day of said month). The poll will be opened at 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

7% Farm Mortgages For Sale

Interest payable at our office semi-yearly—guaranteed. Money to loan on real estate.

LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
81 and 83 Washington-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the North Belle Isle Mining Company, San Francisco, April 21, 1888.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held this day, Dividend No 6, of fifty ($50) cents per share was declared, payable on Monday, May 7, 1888. Transfer books close on Monday, April 30, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office—No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 30.	April 23.
New York	$67,029,052	$67,878,078
Boston	15,516,344	18,506,873
Chicago	10,560,400	10,831,000
Philadelphia	4,987,254	16,624,731
St. Louis	2,886,946	3,153,256
Baltimore	2,411,964	2,258,211
New Orleans	1,131,298	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

It was a common remark yesterday that financial transactions were on a rather small scale for the last day of April. The 1st of May is ordinarily the most important settling day of the year on the Board of Trade, and the operations of the banks growing out of the settlements are usually large. But the demand for money was by no means great. One banker said that those institutions which were carrying the speculators were willing to let the loans run, and the rest of the bankers had not a sufficient motive for trying to get them. There was little disposition to cut into the regular 6 per cent rate. There was more moving than in past years the last of April, and this, along with the financial arrangements in all sorts of business that are made the closing day of the month, kept the bankers from idleness. Mercantile rates for money were unchanged, 6 per cent being the regular figure for the best paper. New York exchange was weak at 50c premium. Sterling was also inclined to weakness, though the quotations were nominally unchanged.

Local securities were dull again. A. M. Day offered $50,000 of the Gaslight & Coke 6s on the Exchange at 82½, but small lots were salable at higher prices. The Consumers' Gas 5s were 78 bid and 78¾ asked. Sales were made of 50 shares of Gas Trust at 33½, 100 North Chicago Street Railroad at 115 buyer sixty, 100 Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock at 21¾ buyer thirty, $1,000 City Railway 4½s at 99¾, and $5,000 Commercial Building (So. Louis) 6s at par. The transactions over the counter were unimportant.

Speculative dealings in stocks did not rise to any considerable proportions, though there was some scalping on the bull side. A number of the operators took profits, but few sold short. The best speculators in this city regard the list as unreasonably high, but they do not dare to sell against Jay Gould. The room-traders in New York generally sold stocks toward the close. The London buying was good all day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special.]—The stock market was strong, active, and higher again to-day, though a portion of the advance was lost in the last hour. The bond market was also active and generally higher, the most conspicuous for the day being the Texas issues, the International & Great Northern, and the Fort Worth & Denver first 6s. At the close the stock market was stronger and prices improved ½ to 1 per cent.

The net advances for the day were: Missouri Pacific 1, Louisville 1¾, Canada Southern 1, Denver & Rio Grande preferred 1, Pacific Mail 1¾, Richmond Terminal 1¾, Richmond & Petersburg preferred 1¾, San Francisco 2¼, Wheeling 1¾, East Tennessee first preferred 1¾, second preferred ¾, Michigan Central 1, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 1¾, Central Plate second preferred 1, Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific preferred 2, Northwestern ½, preferred ¾, St. Paul ¾, Lake Shore ½, Norfolk & Western preferred 1¾, Rock Island 1¾, Omaha ¾, Central Pacific ¾, Lackawanna ¾, Kansas & Texas ¾, Erie ½, preferred ¾, New York Central ½, Oregon Short Line ¾, Pullman ½, Reading ½, Minneapolis & St. Louis ¾.

London again took the lead in the buying stocks this morning, and the early prices made there in the three or four hours before the opening of the New York stock exchange were much higher than the closing prices Saturday in this market—viz.: Erie ½, Lake Shore ½, New York Central ¾, St. Paul ¾, Louisville ¾, and Reading ¾. The views which were most largely held in London, such as Erie, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western preferred, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore, were all unusually active throughout the forenoon, the aggregate of sales in these five being 54,00 shares up to 12 o'clock, which is quite large considering that, except Lake Shore, they are not leading or representative stocks in this market. The strong market in London of course made a higher opening here, nearly all stocks opened from ¼ to 1 per cent higher than they closed Saturday, and prices continued to advance throughout the forenoon, and at 12 o'clock every stock on the list was from ¼ to ¾ per cent higher than it closed saturday. Over half of the whole forenoon's business was Erie, Reading, New England, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville, Northern Pacific pfd, and Missouri Pacific, but the other half was well distributed over a greater number of stocks than has been the case for several months, showing that the activity and disposition to speculate is spreading. The largest advance this forenoon was in Missouri Pacific 3¾, to 83¾, but it is doubtful if this had much effect to stimulate the advance in the other stocks—as some people imagined—as the general rise in prices appears to be due chiefly, first, to the foreign buying, and second to the natural recovery from the long depression of the last ten months. Much is being said about the extent of the rise in prices in the last month, and yet it must be remembered that even yet they are not up to the average of the last two years.

A year ago today, April 30, 1887, Burlington sold at 147, Rock Island 130, Northwestern 121, St. Paul 92, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 137, New York Central 107, Lake Shore 95, Lackawanna 138, New England 68¾, Louisville & N., Northern Pacific preferred 62, Norfolk & Western preferred 34¾, Richmond Terminal preferred 76, and even these were not the highest prices of the year by an average of 3 or 4 points.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was strong and many stocks sold at the highest prices of the day. Lackawanna sold at 137¾, 137½, 137¾; Erie, 27¾, 27⅝; Lake Shore, 96¾, 96¾, 96¾; Louisville, 59, 59¼, 59¾, 59⅝; Missouri Pacific, 83¾, 83¼, 83¾; New England, 43¾, 43⅝, 43¾; New York Central, 107¼, 107¾, 107⅝; Oregon & Transcontinental 25¾, 25⅝, 25⅝; Pacific Mail 37, 37¼, 37⅛; Reading 64, 64¾, 64⅝; Richmond Terminal 24¾, 25¼, 24¾; St. Paul, 75¾, 75¾; Union Pacific 69⅜, 69¾, 69⅝; Western Union 78¾, 78¾, 78¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Ap'30	Closing Ap'28
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	9,075	33	32	32	33¾
Atlantic & Pacific	200	98	98	98	97
Alton & T. H.	100	100	100	100	100
Do pfd	300	77	77	77	78
Canadian Pac.	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Canada Southern	5,001	55¾	55	55¾	55¾
Central Pacific	700	33	32¾	32¾	33
C., B. & Q.	2,100	127¾	126¾	127¾	127¾
C., C., C. & I.	1,250	73	72¾	73	73¾
Con. Gas	4,000	75¾	75¼	75¾	74⅞
Col. Coal & I.	1,300	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Col. & H. C. & I. Coal	800	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
C., St. L. & P.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Do pfd	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
C. W. & Balto	70	34	34	34	34
Do pfd	700	69	68¾	68¾	69
Chi. & E. Ill.	1,000	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	400	93	93	93	93½
D., L. & W.	14,750	131¾	131¼	131¾	131¾
Del. & Hud.	300	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Den. & Rio G.	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
Do pfd	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Erie	16,570	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Do pfd	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do 2d pfd	171,000	99	98¾	98¾	99
E. Tenn. Ga.	2,460	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do 1st pfd	510	64¾	63¾	64¾	62¾
Do 2d pfd	1,515	22	21¾	22	22
Ev. & T. H.	300	37	37	37	37¼
Ft. Worth & Den.	500	38	37	37¾	
Hocking Val.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
I. B. & W.	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ill. Cent.	1,000	126	125¾	126	126
Jersey Cent.	2,675	84¾	83¾	84¾	84
Kingston & Pem.	1,200	37	37	37	36¾
K. & T.	2,570	15	14¾	15	14¾
Lake Shore	12,230	94¾	93¾	94¾	94¾
Long Island	200	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
L. E. & W.	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	1,900	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Manhattan	1,000	97	96¾	97	97
M., L. S. & W.	100	91	91	91	90
Do pfd	100	120	120	120	120
Mich. Cent.	2,200	91	90¾	91	91
Minn. & St. L.	1,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Do pfd	200	18¾	18	18	18
Missouri Pacific	15,415	83¾	82¾	83¾	81
Northwestern	8,830	113¾	112¾	112	111¾
Do pfd	100	144	144	144	143
Nash. & Chat.	1,000	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Northern Pac.	2,270	25¾	24¾	25	25
Do pfd	15,350	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
Nor. & W.	50	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	39,736	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾
N. Y. Cent.	1,115	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	32,760	45¾	44	44¾	44¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	1,200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
O. & W.	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ontario	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ont. & W.	3,100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
O. R. & N.	1,000	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Pac. Mail	8,650	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
P., C. & St. L.	100	144¾	144¾	144¾	144
Reading	67,300	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾
R. & W. P. T.	11,125	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do pfd	50	68	68	68	68
Rock Island	1,800	114¾	114	114¾	113¾
St. Paul	22,385	75¾	75	75¾	75¾
Do pfd	200	113	113	113	113
St. P. & Oma.	1,800	43	41¾	43	43
St. P., M. & M.	100	110	110	110	110
St. L. & S. F.	2,500	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	1,550	69	68¾	68¾	67¾
St. L., K. C. & N.	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Tex. Pac.	8,185	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Term. Coal	1,400	30	30	30	30
Union Coal	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
W. & L. E.	1,400	57¾	57¾	57¾	56
Wabash	2,000	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do pfd	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Western Union	21,245	78¾	78¼	78¾	77¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Farco	136
American	145	United States	74

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120¾	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	69¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	120¾	Mutual Union 6s	103
U. S. 4½s, reg.	107¾	N. J. C. int. cert.	102¾
U. S. 4½s, coup.	107¾	Northern Pac. 1sts	118
Pacific 6s of '95	107¾	Northern Pac. 2nds	107¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	91	Northwestern consols	142
Missouri 6s	102	Northwestern deb. 5s	111
Tenn. new set 3s	75	Oregon Nav. 1sts	110
Tenn. new set 5s	95	Oregon R. & N. gen. 5s	98
Tenn. new set 6s	104	St. L. & Iron M. gen. 5s	97
Canada 6s	106	St. L. & San F. gen. m.	115¾
Cen. Pacific 1sts	114¾	St. L. & San F. 2nd inc.	45
Den. & R. G. 1sts	112¾	St. P., Chic. & Pac. 1sts	120
Den. & R. G. 4s	90	Tex. P. R. G. T. Rets.	72¾
Den. & R. G. West 1sts	73¾	Union Pac. 1sts	114¾
Erie 2nds	103	West Shore	103

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,881	95	96	94	94¾
Union Pacific	2,200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
C., B. & Q.	585	125¾	127¾	125	125¾
Mex. Central	500	16¾	16¾	16	16
Wis. Central	1,450	19¾	20	19	19¾
Bell Telephone	220	220	220	220	220¾
Quincy	100	72	72	72	72
A., T. & S. Fe	308	59	59	57¾	57¾

Bond transactions and quotations:

$1000 A&P inc.	24½	24½	24½
1000 A&P gtd 4s	80½	80½	80½
4000 Brooklyn E. 1st	105½	105¾	105¾
5000 C. R. I. & P. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1000 CB&Q—Den Div 4s	95	95	95
1000 CB&Q—Ill. Div 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾
15000 CB&Q—Nebkv 4s	93½	93½	93½
5000 Cin. So. 1st gtd	106¾	106¾	106¾
5000 Erie 7s cons. gld	135	135	135
5000 Flint & P. M. 6s	119½	119½	119½
5000 Flint & PM 1st	119½	119½	119½
10000 G B W & St P inc.	37½	37½	37½
3000 K y Cen 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½
6000 Knox & O 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾
6000 K P a 6s—'95	111	111	111
5000 L & W 1st guar.	114½	114¾	114½
5000 L & N g m 6s	114½	114½	114½
18000 L A N—N & M 1st 6s	114½	114¾	114½
2000 L & N—N & M 2d	99	99	99
5000 L & N—N & M 3d	85½	85½	85½
32000 M K & T gn 5s	106½	106½	106½
75000 M K & T gn 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
44000 M K & T gn 7s	97¾	98	97¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

20 Am Ex Bk	136½		
2000 N Car con 4s	95½		
1000 Tenn new set 6s	104½		
5000 A&P inc	24@24½		
5000 A&P gtd 4s	83½		
1000 A&P gtd rec	83½		
22000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	96¾@96¾		
2000 CB&Q db 5s	106		
41000 CR&P 5s	109¾@109¾		
15000 CR&RC of G 6s	101¾		
5000 CA&EIll gn 5s	94		
1000 CIN&I gn 1st 5s	99		
8000 CIS't L&C 4s	94		
2000 D&RG 4s	79		
5000 D&RG 1st 5s	102		
43000 Erie 7s gld 5s	135		
2000 Flint & P M 1st 6s	120		
4000 El & Ble 5s	93½		
22000 G B W & S P inc	37½@38		
10000 H&TC'n—M'n 1st	110½		
12000 Ind & GN 1st	100		
2000 L & N—N & M 2d	99		
2000 Long Dock 7s	115		
5000 L & N g m 6s	104¾		
1000 L & N—N & M 1st	114½		
31000 M K & T gn 5s	61		
18000 M K & T gn 6s	69½@69¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 N Y & N E 1st	94		
5000 N Y C & H R 7s	135		
1000 N Y C & St L 4½s	107		
12000 ET con gld 5s	105		
5000 Erie 5th mtg	103¾		
1000 FW & D 1st	83½		
14000 GB W & SP inc	37½@37¾		
2000 Int & GN 1s	100		
11000 M & St L 1st	107½		
1000 M & E 1st gtd	137½		
10000 M K & T gn 5s	106½		
14000 M K & T gn 6s	69¾@69¾		
4000 M K & T gn 7s	98¾		
3000 M K & T gn 4s	73½		

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2½; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Foreign exchange fairly active and steady at 486¾ for 60-day bills and 487¾@488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 330,784 shares, including Canada Southern 55,075, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 16,820, Erie, 17,020, Kansas & Texas, 2,500, Lake Shore, 11,830, Louisville & Nashville, 19,041, Missouri Pacific, 15,415, New York Central, 32,760, Norfolk & Western preferred, 6,037, New Central, 2,770, Northern Pacific, 2,270, Northern Pacific preferred, 15,350, Pacific Mail, 8,650, Reading, 67,300, Richmond & West Point, 11,225, Rock Island, 1,800, Texas Pacific, 8,298, Union Pacific, 38,194, Western Union, 23,255.

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2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 N Y & N E